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TRUD ON EGYPT-ISRAEL 'MILITARY ALLIANCE,' WASHINGTON RESHUFFLE

LD261147 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Babich untitled "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Knocking Together a Military Alliance

Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin declared on his return from Alexandria "the Alexandria meeting was the most important in the past 2 years and perhaps the most important in our lives.

Begin obviously had good cause for such a statement. For in Alexandria, as the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV reported, Begin apparently succeeded in finally persuading As-Sadat to agree to military cooperation with Israel. As a result of this meeting, according to the newspaper, the foundations were laid for "a secret military alliance to conduct joint Israeli-Egyptian operations against hostile elements..."--that is, against those opposed to the separate deal and the strengthening of the strategic positions of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East region.

The creation of an Egyptian-Israeli military alliance under Washington's auspices and in its interests has already been placed on a practical footing.

Washington has allocated $4.8 billion to rearm the two states' armies, $3 billion of which has been assigned to Tel Aviv. U.S. President Carter signed the bill for this on 21 July.

As Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH reported, after the Israeli Government had heard Begin's report on the Alexandria meeting, Foreign Minister Dayan submitted for his colleagues' consideration a "plan for the United States, Egypt and Israel to make joint use of air force bases in Sinai"--the very bases which, according to the terms of the separate deal, are to pass to Egypt.

To complete the formalization of the Tel Aviv-Cairo military axis, so the Cairo magazine OCTOBER, which is close to As-Sadat, reported, Egyptian Defense Minister 'Ali will set out for Israel at the end of July.

As-Sadat's move toward active cooperation with the Israeli aggressors in the military sphere to combat the national liberation movement in the Near East region exposes yet again the essence of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded under Washington's auspices.

With a View to 1980

Two main reasons lie at the basis of the reshuffle--unprecedented for the United States--in the Washington administrations's highest echelon.

First, the desire to enhance the administration's prestige in the eyes of the broad masses of Americans on the eve of the next election campaign for the presidential elections due next year.

Second, the attempt to demonstrate to the country's public that the White House is in a very determined frame of mind regarding the economic troubles now being encountered by the United States.

The intensified energy crisis, about which there has recently been so much talk in Washington, is just one of the symptoms of a more profound and serious illness. It was not without reason that during the 12 days of conferences which President J. Carter had at his Camp David country residence with the country's leading politicians and public figures he spoke openly of the threat of a new economic slump--the second in 5 years.

These are not idle fears. As the U.S. Commerce Department reported on 20 July, in the second quarter of this year the GNP, which is the chief indicator of the country's "economic health," fell 3.3 percent, which is more than in any other period since 1975. The volume of retail trade fell 4.5 percent. The annual rate of inflation has increased to 9.3 percent and is expected to reach an annual level of 4 percent soon. Unemployment will increase by 2-3 million people.

The threat of a new economic slump is burdened with other serious phenomena. And President Carter was forced to speak bluntly of them in his national television speech on Sunday, 15 July. "Our country's real problems," the President emphasized, "are far deeper than gasoline lines or the fuel shortage, deeper than even inflation or depression." The essence of these problems, according to the President, is "a crisis of confidence, a crisis which strikes at the very heart, soul and spirit of our national will," which "is a serious threat to the American way of life."

Seeking to find a way out of the situation that had arisen and to increase the administration's prestige in the eyes of voters, who have been forced to experience the consequences of all these crisis phenomena, President Carter called a Cabinet session on 17 July. There then followed the events which UPI describes as follows:

-...At a 2-hour Cabinet session Carter issued a blunt warning that he is 'conducting a careful analysis of the work' of all 34 members of the administration, including Cabinet members and high-ranking White House employees, and 'intends to make changes.'

"One administration employee suggested: 'Why don't we make this task easier? We will all resign.'

"Excellent," Carter replied.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said: "I don't see any need to tender written resignations.'

All the resignations were tendered verbally.

Five Cabinet members were victims of this "purge": Transportation Secretary B. Adams, Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal, Attorney General G. Bell, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary J. Califano and Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger. In addition to their inability to cope with the tasks facing them, certain White House employees close to J. Carter accused them of "personal disloyalty to the President." Since the Cabinet reshuffle ended at this, it is now the turn of the White House apparatus.

Thus the composition of the present Washington administration is being substantially changed. But the chief question remains: Will this help to solve the complex problems facing the country?

MORE ON GENEVA CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES

U.S., PRC Hypocrisy

LD261455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kobysh "rejoinder": "But Who Are the Judges..."]

[Text] The conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia, which has just ended in Geneva, was both fruitful and instructive. The vast majority of the representatives of 65 countries which took past in the conference discussed this difficult problem with a sense of responsibility, being concerned with saving people from suffering and helping them find a place in life.

Against this background those who wanted to use the Geneva meeting for political speculations, who hoped to play on people's sufferings, were fully exposed. This was disgusting in itself, but what can you say when you see that precisely those who are to blame for creating the "refugee" problem--the United States and China--are joining hands and throwing themselves into the dance: It seems improbable, but those who tormented the Vietnamese people, who are to blame for all the troubles which have befallen them, and they who are to blame among other things for the "refugees" who took the stance of judges, started lecturing people and preaching on "human rights." But did not the American napalm which scorched land and people alike in Vietnam at the same time burn up the right to give such lectures? And when the Chinese aggressors' shells and bullets "taught a lesson" to the Vietnamese last February and March, did they not say all that was to be said about human rights?

There is an old, rather sad story about a certain young criminal: After killing his parents, he then asked the court for leniency since he was an orphan. Those who killed in Vietnam will be granted no license to moralize. When U.S. Vice President W. Mondale, head of the American delegation, spoke about the sufferings of the Indochina refugees in his speech at the Geneva conference he was, like it or not, accusing not Vietnam but his own country, its ruling class and its policy, because those sufferings are the result of American aggression in Vietnam.

When the Chinese spokesman, from the platform in Geneva and also at a subsequent press conference, maliciously slandered Vietnam he was--let Beijing make no mistake--warning the Southeast Asian peoples, with his blasphemy, about what they must fear and what fate could await each of them.

They could not keep up the dance. The provocation failed miserably. But everything indicates that this is not the end of provocation: Not being able to enslave the Vietnamese peopls and bring them to their knees, they will now do everything to prevent them from healing their was wounds and launching peaceful building. In the Vietnamese family in which the American aggressors killed the father and the Chinese killed the son, this means that not even the grandson will be left in peace, because a blockade, including an economic blockade, is planned to be imposed on him.

The American people called the war in Vietnam a "dirty" war. Every honorable person knows who was to blame in that war, and every honorable person can see today that Vietnam is again having to resist dirty provocations.

Vietnam 'Satisfied' With Conference Outcome

LD261113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Satisfied With Conference Results"]

[Text] Geneva, 22 July--As already reported in PRAVDA, the international conference on the refugee problem in Southeast Asia has completed its work. Yesterday evening UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim delivered a closing speech to the forum participants gathered in the assembly hall of Geneva's Palais des Nations. He assessed the conference results as positive and in this connection noted the importance of the agreement reached in Geneva between the SRV Government and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

After the final session Phan Hien, head of the Vietnamese delegation and Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] vice foreign minister, received your PRAVDA correspondent.

"We are satisfied with the results of the conference on the refugee problem in Southeast Asia," the head of the SRV delegation declared. "There is every reason to say that the international meeting in Geneva has achieved the aims outlined by the UN secretary general and that its results accord with the SRV's interests."

The conference results are evidence of success for the forces of peace, socialism and progress. They are also evidence of defeat for the forces of reaction and for the mercenary calculations of Beijing and also Washington and London. It is primarily from those circles that the attempts originated to impose a political polemic on the participants in the representative conference.

Beijing, Washington and London did not succeed in shrugging off responsibility and accusing Vietnam of creating the refugee problem. Their plan failed. Our calm and good will met with understanding among the conference participants. This was reflected in the final speech by the UN secretary general, who noted that a spirit of realism prevailed at the conference.

The head of the SRV delegation stressed the exceptional importance of the support which his country received during the conference from the Soviet Union.

The attempt by the Chinese representatives to persuade the countries participating in the conference to deny Vietnam economic aid also burst like a soap bubble. For instance, Scandinavian foreign ministers told the SRV delegation in the Palais des Nations that their countries will continue economic cooperation with Vietnam.

Conference Results

LD251023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondent M. Ilinskiy report: "Against Falsity and Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Geneva--In Geneva's Palace of Nations the international conference on the problem of refugees from Southeast Asia has finished its work. It was intended to help alleviate the situation of hundreds of thousands of people who have left their countries at various times and for various reasons.

This international forum did not envisage adopting any concluding documents and, as UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim stated, "was to be of a humanitarian nature and discuss only the humanitarian aspects of the problem, which is so disturbing to the world's people." Most of the conference delegates acted in precisely this spirit. Proposals were put forward in a constructive and businesslike way on creating new transit centers and considerations were submitted on how to improve the system of transportation and maintenance of refugees and of allotting them additional financial resources.

A dissonant note was sounded at the conference by the speeches of those who planned to use the platform of the Geneva Palace of Nations to discredit socialism and make new attacks on Vietnam and its friends. The enemies of peace, progress and socialism did not succeed in achieving their main aim--to turn the conference into a "trial" of Vietnam, disorient public opinion and earn political capital for themselves. While fanning the ballyhoo around the "refugee problem," Western and Beijing propaganda assiduously keep quiet and make a point of forgetting about the real reasons for the problem's emergence.

Why does Western propaganda attack Vietnam so fiercely? American politicians are obviously trying in vain to take revenge on Vietnam for the heavy defeat inflicted on the United States in the aggressive war which lasted many years. They are now donning the attire of defenders of human rights. In actual fact, who but American imperialism flouted human rights and rushed onto Vietnamese territory with fire and the sword, bringing down a napalm storm, treating the country's forests and fields with defoliants and poisoning the water in its rivers.

Another cause of the refugee problem lies in Chinese expansionism. The Hong Kong representative tried to make out that that British colony is "flooded with refugees from Vietnam." However, it is no secret that Hong Kong's overpopulation problems are connected above all with emigration from China. In the first 5 months of this year alone, 117,000 Chinese emigrees arrived in Hong Kong. And if the population of Hong Kong has increased by approximately 4 million in the last 30 years, this is not because of Vietnamese refugees, but as a result of mass emigration from mainland China.

And now for the position of China itself at the conference and Beijing's role in creating the refugee problem. As expected, the Chinese spokesman at the conference, in violation of its principles, scattered political accusations at Vietnam and other countries in Indochina in a flagrantly abusive way. However, paradoxical it may seem, the party to blame for the refugee problem tried to act as accuser. But it is Beijing which incited and is inciting ethnic Chinese to flee from Vietnam and is carrying out an economic blockade against that country. It halted the construction of hundreds of important national economic projects in Vietnam and threatens that country with a "major war." Whereas the first wave of emigration from the southern regions of Vietnam was directly connected with the consequences of American aggression, the second wave was provoked directly by Beijing. At the conference the Chinese accusations against Vietnam were unsubstantiated. The hegemonists exposed themselves completely.

Instances were again revealed at the conference of Beijing's subversive activity against Vietnam, such as sending "refugees" from China into Vietnamese territorial waters who are then passed off as refugees from Vietnam and make for the shores of Southeast Asian states. Beijing's aim in carrying out these acts is to strike a blow against Vietnam, make it quarrel with neighboring countries and create its own "fifth column" in the region. These intrigues by the great-Han hegemonists were conclusively exposed at the conference.

The conference delegates listened with particular attention to the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister. He cited concrete facts and figures indicating the Soviet Union's great and effective assistance to the countries of Indochina in restoring their war-ravaged economy. This aid, which is of a humanitarian nature, demonstrates the USSR's real contribution to eliminating the factors which to a certain extent gave rise to the refugee problem in Southeast Asia.

Another detail commands one's attention. A French photojournalist returned from the Kampuchean-Thai border just the other day. She frequently had occasion to see refugees from Pol Pot's Kampuchea or those who since 7 January 1979 had managed to escape from the clutches of forest bandits, cutthroats still at large and the pro-Maoist regime's former policemen. The Pol Potites kept the refugees hostage in the region of the Cardamom Mountains.

Most of those who survived the nightmare of Pol Pot's Kampuchea were past tears when speaking about the horrendous crimes of the secret police. Suffering had dried up even their tears. And yet bourgeois and Beijing propaganda maintain a deliberate silence about the fate of these people who nevertheless are also refugees and also about who it was who doomed them to this inhuman suffering.

I have spoken about just a few of my meetings with the people who have fallen into the "refugee" category. So where are the roots of the mass emigration from the countries of Indochina to be found? Imperialist circles and the forces of international reaction are to blame for this grave and complex phenomenon, which began 15 years ago when the first U.S. bombs were exploded, for this tragedy made worse by Beijing's intensification of subversive activities against the SRV. That is the real state of affairs. And these facts cannot be refuted by the slanderous provocateurs who are whipping up the so-called campaign for the defense of Indochinese refugees.

'SPECTER OF RECESSION' HANGS OVER CAPITALIST WORLD

LD250813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Mkrtchyan article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Symptoms of Recession"]

[Text] The tight knot of complex economic problems and crisis situations which capitalist countries have recently encountered threatens, by all appearances, to grow into a serious economic recession. This is indicated by statistics, and leading commentators are talking about unambiguous symptoms of approaching recession.

The recession is a topic of special concern among leaders in the main capitalist countries. Indeed, you can frequently hear from the American President's lips the admission that the United States is on the threshold of another industrial slump. And just such a statement was virtually made by J. Carter in his recent speech in Kansas City, when he spoke of a strict regime of economy and of measures aimed at restraining inflation, which he claimed can avert recession.

The U.S. Government has officially admitted that another economic recession is advancing on the country, in a report by the White House Office of Management and Budget. According to this office, in 1979 the inflation rate will be 10.6 percent, and prices will jump by 8.3 percent. GNP will fall by 0.5 percent in 1979--a fact which also indicates a slowdown in the rate of economic development. As a result, the report says, by the end of this year U.S. unemployment will rise to 6.6 percent.

Matters are no better in other capitalist countries judging by figures published in Paris by experts from the OECD, which includes 24 leading capitalist states. The economic growth rate in those countries will continue to fall in the coming years, while unemployment will continue to rise. As these experts note, in the next 12 months the OECD capitalist countries' GNP will rise by only 2 percent, which will lead to a sharp increase in unemployment: In a year's time there will be 19 million unemployed in the OECD zone. In the opinion of the report's authors inflation, which will soon exceed 10 percent, will continue to be one of the most acute problems.

Against the background of deepening economic disorders, the decision by Western governments to continue to increase the ruinous military expenditure which is the main accelerator of inflation appears unjustified. Thus Pentagon appropriations of $138.2 billion planned by the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1980 will be increased by another $200 million this year.

This senseless and dangerous policy, far removed from the country's real needs, is the precise cause of the "crisis of confidence" and "erosion of faith in the future" which are now fashionable to discuss in Washington's corridors of power. This policy is the root of the uncertainty and skepticism which now grip not only the working people but also business circles in the capitalist world. Evidence of this is provided both by the further decline of the American dollar on world currency markets and by the fall in Wall Street's Dow Jones index--the main indicator of conditions in the main sectors of industry.

The specter of recession hangs over the capitalist world. It threatens to become a terrible economic crisis, confirming the immutable truth that it is impossible by following capitalism to escape the contradictions lacerating Western industrial countries.

USSR VETO OF UN SINAI FORCES RESOLUTION EXPLAINED

LD252040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] On 24 July the Soviet Union in the Security Council vetoed a resolution on extending the period of validity of the mandate of the United Nations emergency forces in the Sinai Peninsula. These forces, notes Andrey Stepanov, NOVOYE VREMYA observer, were created in January 1974 to observe the separation of Egyptian and Israeli troops to the east of the Suez Canal. At that time the Soviet Union, as a permanent member of the Security Council, did not oppose this, inasmuch as measures for separating forces were regarded as temporary and as an integral part of an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East conflict.

Later, as a result of a second agreement on the separation of troops signed by Egypt and Israel with the active participation of the United States in September 1975, the functions of the UN emergency forces were extended, insofar as the territory of the Sinai under their control had become larger.

Striving to consolidate their positions in the Near East and to knock together an anti-Arab Cairo-Tel Aviv axis, the United States concluded this March in Washington, on the basis of the Camp David accords, the so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

This treaty, the separate character of which is obvious, contradicts the fundamental principles of a Near East settlement. It does not insure the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and practically ignores the lawful rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine. Almost the entire Arab world, the countries of the socialist community, many Afro-Asian states and the progressive public in the West resolutely condemned the separate deal.

However, the authors of the Egyptian-Israeli collusion, trying to give it a semblance of legality from the viewpoint of international law, in Clause 6 of the agreement attempted to shift control over its fulfillment onto the special forces of the United Nations.

According to the UN Charter, such questions are within the terms of reference of the Security Council, and no one else has the right to make such decisions. Guided by its principled position of support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples, the Soviet Union has exercized its right of veto.

USSR OUTLINES STAND ON MIDDLE EAST, ECWA

LD260728 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

["Statement by Seven Socialist Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, July 25, TASS--Political instability in the Middle East renders a negative effect on the activities of the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), says a statement on the Middle-East situation made today in the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) by the USSR representative on behalf of seven socialist countries--the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia. Israel's expansionist policy remains a serious threat to peace, obstructs the normal development of this region of the world, the statement underlines. The separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which some are trying to depict as "the first step" towards a Middle-East settlement, actually solves nothing in this respect. It merely creates a threat of still greater complications in the area. One of the numerous testimonies to the increasing political and economic instability is the enforced transfer of the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia's headquarters from the capital of Lebanon, which is subjected to continued attacks by the Israeli aggressors.

Also understandable are the reasons which compelled the ECWA to examine the question of one of its member's separatist actions being incompatible with the common efforts of Arab states to implement the goals facing this international body. An international mechanism called upon to create conditions for the comprehensive settlement is the Geneva peace conference in which all the interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, would take part.

POLISH NEWSMAN WRITES ON WESTERN MEDIA 'BIAS'

LD231531 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 July 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "Against Misinformation and Slander" a 1,600-word article by Adam Wysocki, deputy chief editor of the Polish newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY, entitled "Contrary to the Logic of the Times." The article complains of the allegedly biased Western media coverage of life in the socialist countries, and Poland in particular, contrasting this with what it claims is the socialist media's more extensive and truthful coverage of life in the West.

STOKLITSKIY COMMENTS ON QUESTION OF NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

LD251626 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

["Economic Dependence: Who Is Answerable?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

Questions of strategy and tactics of the developing states' struggle for restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis will be extensively discussed at the coming 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana.

Life itself put these questions on the order of the day. As is clear from review of the world economic situation which has recently been published by U.S. experts, witnessed in young independent states in 1978 was a considerable slowdown in the race of economic growth. The formidable signs of the impeding new recession, the mounting inflation, monetary disorders hit strongest of all the weakest link of the world capitalist economy--the former colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The causes of grave difficulties in the economy of developing countries should be sought, above all, in the policy of present-day neo-colonialism. Thus, Western countries sell young states their manufactured products at exorbitant prices, and purchase their raw materials (but oil) as a rule by cheap prices. Meanwhile, the export ofraw materials to the world market gives the newly liberated countries about four-fifths of their currency revenue. As a result--a chronic deficit in foreign trade balances of developing countries, to clear off the deficit they are compelled to resort to services of international banking capital and to borrow money with a big interest. Hence, the problem of external debts of emergent nations, which by the beginning of this year reached 300,000 million dollars.

Transnational corporations inflict a particular damage upon developing countries. American corporations' subsidiaries alone, operating in young states,have lately managed to remit every year to the United States profits to a sum of more than 6,000 million dollars, the figure exceeding 8 times the [words indistinct] capital investments. It has been calculated that resorting to different forms of exploitation, neo-colonialism every year takes from emergent independent states a contribution exceeding 50,000 million dollars.

Trying to shirk responsibility for the neo-colonialist expansion, Western representatives assert that the deplorable colonial past of developing countries is a matter of by-gone years and that now all members of the international community, irrespective of their socio-political status, bear "equal responsibility" for the state of affairs in world economics. Such an assertion is fundamentally incorrect. Intensively spreading the thesis on "equal responsibility" in the West they simply prefer to shut their eyes on the indisputable fact that the cause of all evils of developing countries is that they are still subjected to brutal exploitation in the world capitalist economy.

The world system of socialism acts as a force which prevents the action of destructive laws of anarchy and inequality. Moreover, the socialist states invariably support the constructive initiatives of developing countries aimed at eliminating all forms of diktat in international economic life.

CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE ON ENERGY, NICARAGUA

LD261734 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 26, TASS--President J. Carter held a press conference at the White House. Much of his statement was devoted to domestic problems relating to a sharp aggravation of the energy crisis and the deterioration of the economic situation in the USA. As in his recent speech in which he expressed "deep concern for the future of our country" J. Carter said again that "the crisis of the American spirit" is just as real as the problems that face the United States on energy or inflation, or any other problems of a material nature. We have lost confidence in our government, and we have lost confidence in many other institutions--all of us know that, the President said.

He said that his administration reshuffle caused great repercussions. He said it was an attempt to resolve a crisis. I have moved swiftly, he said, to create a better administration team to work with me, a team that will be unified, a team that will be in good fighting shape to face the problems together.

The President devoted much attention to his energy programme. He said this programme will "cost a great deal of money, funds that can only come from a windfall profits tax. "If this bill fails," the President added, "we cannot reach our energy goals".

In the opinion of the American press, it will not be easy for the Carter administration to overcome opposition from the monopolies which are concerned only about their own profits. The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has already postponed indefinitely a discussion of the legislation giving the President authority to introduce rationing of automobile fuel. The negative voting in the House of Representatives is regarded as a telling blow to the President's new energy programme.

Speaking of the American Government's approach to the events in Nicaragua, the President actually admitted the failure of Washington's attempts to link the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorial regime with mythical "intervention" by Cuba. It is a mistake for Americans to assume or to claim, he said, that every time an evolutionary change takes place, or even an abrupt change takes place in this hemisphere, that somehow it is the result of secret, massive Cuban intervention. The fact in Nicaragua, is, the President said, that the incumbent government, the Somoza regime, lost the confidence of the Nicaraguan people. There was a broad range of forces assembled to replace Somoza and his regime.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REJECTS GAS RATIONING BILL

LD261312 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 26, TASS--The House of Representatives of the United States Congress postponed for an indefinite period consideration of a bill, authorising the President to introduce gasoline rationing in the country, if necessary.

As reported earlier, the administration proposed such a step because of big difficulties in gasoline supplies in many regions of the United States. A gasoline rationing program, advanced by Jimmy Carter's administration in April, had been rejected earlier by Congress.

Local commentators regard the decision by the House of Representatives as another telling blow on the President's energy program.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS 'GASOLINE PANIC' IN UNITED STATES

LD260841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent dispatch: "The United States: A Raw Nerve"]

[Text] New York--"I want some gas. Give me a tank of regular," I asked.

"No regular, only premium. And no more than $5 worth," the young gas pump attendant answered gloomily.

This limit was only enough to fill a quarter of my tank.

"What's happening with the gas?" inquired the driver of a green Volkswagen.

"I don't know. They're selling us less and less," said the youth spreading his hands in a gesture of total despair.

"They" means the oil corporations that supply the gasoline. In America there is a widespread flexible system for the sale of fuel and other prime necessities through small businesses to which the big companies sell their products at a discount. But here the burden of risk rests with the small businessmen. The reduction in gas deliveries has brought the threat of ruin to some. But others are attempting on the sly to extort additional profits. The world of competition is a harsh one and tragedy for some means a goldmine for others. Thanks to the joint efforts of the oil companies and small-time shifty dealers gasoline prices have leaped considerably and continue to increase.

Rather late in the day the U.S. Energy Department recalled that laws exist which limit fuel prices. But the appearance of civil servants at the gas pumps bringing their "final warnings" had approximately the same negligible effect as the voluntary control on price increases proclaimed by the administration.

America is in the grip of panic. On the surface the panic is perhaps not as strong as it was during the flareup of the energy crisis in 1973-1974 but Americans nevertheless feel that things are more serious this time. The "echo" of these sentiments recently reverberated in Washington in the form of unprecedented domestic political events and the reorganization of the administration.

Oil, gasoline and the energy crisis are today the main topics in the press here. But no one apart from the oil corporations knows what the true state of affairs is and has information on hand about the whole series of important indicators determining the degree to which the ordinary American's gas tank and purse has been depleted. Despite the nationalization of oil extraction by the developing countries, the biggest oil monopolies are retaining their financial and economic might: The transportation, storage, refining and sale of oil and petroleum products is in their hands.

Compared with last year, gasoline consumption in the Unites States has risen an average of 4 percent. Taking advantage of the situation (the temporary curtailment of oil exports from Iran in spring, the oil price hike by the OPEC member countries and so forth) the oil corporations, having substantial stocks of oil and petroleum products, simply held these stocks back to provoke panic and to drive up prices.

The Federal Trade Commission observed that in the first quarter of this year the decline in oil refining for gasoline considerably outstripped the certain cutback in U.S. oil imports. [paragraph continues]

The commission drew the conclusion that "it is possible that the present gasoline shortage has been created artifically." There is no gasoline at the gas pumps but the corporations' oil storage facilities are brimming over according to data from (K. Meyer), a researcher with a New York brokerage company. In mid-June the fuel barons had a 32-day stock of oil and gasoline. During precisely that period stocks of crude oil, according to the American Petroleum Institute, increased by 7.5 million barrels (1 barrel equals 159 liters) to 330 million barrels, whereas refining of gasoline dropped again. Even now, J. Schlesinger, the U.S. secretary for energy who is already an ex-secretary, his resignation having been accepted the other day, and who cannot be reproached for harboring any antipathy toward the oil magnates, has been forced to "compaign" publicly that the fuel companies are artificially holding back gasoline production.

The present gasoline panic in the United States is the latest manifestation of the energy crisis that has hit the Western powers. The gamble on insuring energy needs through foreign sources led the country to extravagant fuel expenditures and to a sharp increase in dependence on oil imports. According to official figures the United States at present accounts for almost one-third of the oil consumed by the capitalist world. The gap between domestic oil extraction and oil consumption is continuing to grow. As President J. Carter observed, the United States is now forced to import half the liquid fuel that it uses.

As long as the stream of cheap oil was flowing uninterruptedly into the United States there was complete concord between the basic groups of monopoly capital and state machinery. The energy crisis has brought out the need to take painful steps to restructure the country's fuel and energy balance, to reduce oil imports and save energy. However, here the narrowly egotistical interests of the oil corporations--guided by the pursuit of profits--are clashing with the interests of the state. As before the oil giants rake in the bulk of their profits from abroad. They have no vested interest in the accelerated development of a domestic fuel and energy base or in curbing U.S. oil imports.

The Communist Party of the United States and other progressive circles believe that there exists only one way of curbing the private-ownership bacchanalia of the oil business--through nationalization of the energy industry. However, both the administration and the Congress continue to pin hopes on the "free" (read: monopolistic) market and on the "prudence" of the corporations.

It is characteristic that the pivotal point of the administration's penultimate energy program was the phasing out of controls on prices of oil extracted in the United States, which is precisely what the oil corporations had long been seeking. The Energy Department tried to prove that increased prices for liquid fuel must lead to a reduction in its consumption. It is already clear that Schlesinger made a very big mistake here. Incidentally, many U.S. economists had from the very start, expressed doubt as to the efficacy of this "panacea," recalling that the sharp jump in prices after 1973 by no means curbed U.S. oil consumption. Moreoever, as a result of the implementation of this program and of this approach to energy problems, inflation increased and the burden weighing down the less efficient sections of the population has grown even heavier and the profits of the oil business have increased.

On the foreign front too Washington's energy policy is full of contradictions and zigzags.

Having initiated the drawing up of a unified oil policy for the Western world, Washington is in practice waging a struggle for the redistribution of the available flow of oil coming onto the world market in the United States' favor. While the West European countries and Japan have adopted energy-saving measures and have secured a fall in oil consumption, the United States is continuing unrestrained extravagance through plundering the world's oil stocks.

The gas tank is the American's raw nerve. For America the automobile is not a luxury, but neither is it just a means of mobility. From whichever end you approach the "consumer society" American-style you end up with the automobile.

Motor vehicle building is one of the main driving forces of industry, and it draws along with it steel casting, chemicals and other business. When you travel about America it sometimes seems that this is a country not so much for people as for automobiles--a country consisting entirely of highways, gas pumps, motels, repair workshops, motorized campaign grounds, car washes, and open lots for the sale of automobiles.

It is a calamity to find yourself in Los Angeles, for example, without a car. You can't get far by taxi. And the city sprawls like an enormous jellyfish, certain parts being linked only by freeways. The majority of citizens work dozens of kilometers from their homes. And the public transport system is virtually nonexistent. It is not hard to imagine why, under these conditions, the fuel shortage is causing "gasoline hysteria."

Accentuated by inflation, tax increases, the energy crisis, and the weakening of the United States' economic and political positions in the world, the gasoline panic has become yet another symptom of the crisis of the economic foundations of the "consumer society" and of the American way of life in particular.

Over 5 years have elapsed since the first energy crisis which erupted in 1973. Washington's several energy programs adopted over this period have sunk ingloriously into oblivion.

President J. Carter recently announced the government's new energy program designed, if not to put an end to the present crisis, then at least to alleviate it. The latest program envisages such measures as freezing oil imports at the 1977 level, introducing import quotas for 1979 and 1980 (as J. Carter later explained, the quota for 1979 will not exceed 8.2 million barrels per day), prohibiting oil importations above the set limits and also setting appropriations for the development of other sources of fuel within the United States.

The introduction of "new incentives" for the extraction of heavy oil, fuel shales and natural gas within the United States has been announced.

As observers here were quick to point out, it is essentially a question of abolishing price controls and offering the energy corporations other benefits. This fact, as expected, will enable them to increase fuel prices in the immediate future by 100 percent and more. Objective observers also not that the implementation of the new energy program, which will require billions of dollars in expenditure, is placed in doubt by the United States' over-increasing military expenditure.

In a word, the future will show whether the latest attempt by the U.S. administration to extricate itself from its energy difficulties will work out. The "raw nerve" continues to ache continuously, making itself felt every hour of every day.

CIA ADJUSTS USSR FIGURES TO COINCIDE WITH U.S. PROBLEMS

LD241118 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Two reports on the Soviet economy have appeared almost simultaneously in recent days; they are so different that this fact warrants a comment. Our observer Igor Dmitryev writes the following:

One report was released last week by the USSR Central Board of Statistics; the second was made a bit later by the CIA Director Stansfield Turner.

Being an official document the Soviet economic account is a candid admission of both advances and shortcomings when a number of industries fell behind production quotas as set for the first 6 months of this year. For instance, out of some 30 branches of the industry only eight are slightly behind last year's level. At the same time such key industries as energy, [natural] gas, electronics, coal mining and others have exceeded the 1978 level for the same period. Oil production in the first half of the year was 103 percent of the amount produced in the same period in 1978. The Central Board of Statistics cites in its report that overall industrial production is in line with the 1979 plan. In other words, there is nothing in the Soviet report to warrant gloomy predictions of a somber future of major decline, contained the CIA account by Mr Turner.

The fact is that CIA reports are presented as long-term assessments of Soviet capabilities; therefore, as CIA officials maintain, they may not be very accurate and are adjusted. Last year, for example, the CIA predicted difficult times for the Soviet oil industry, but it showed no signs of slackening production. More over, oil production has been on the rise, disproving CIA reports. Much the same happened with agricultural production, which turned out to be an all-time high despite gloomy CIA forecasts early last year. It is significant that every time the CIA had to adjust its previous forecasts making them less pessimistic and more true to life. In other words, various CIA reports on this country contained deliberate ommissions and inaccuracies intended to produce a certain political effect. They downgrade our planned economy, exaggerate our difficulties almost beyond recognition and seek to protray our society as vulnerable to all sorts of crisis as the American society is. One gets the impression that that aforementioned CIA report on the Soviet economy was made to concide with the warnings by the United States administration that America is in for a very difficult time becuase of a new energy crisis. So to reassure Americans that their country is not alone in this boat, the CIA reserves a place in it for the Soviet Union.

DEFENCE OF INTERESTS 'INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS'

LD261042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are plying the waters in the region of the South China Sea on the pretext of aiding the boat people--that is the name given to the refugees from Indochina by the Western press. Somewhat earlier, when there were relatively no refugees about, the decision was taken to halt the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. More than that: Construction of a major naval base is planned.

Nor were the Pentagon strategists ignoring the region of the Persian Gulf. Warships are also there though on a different pretext: to protect tankers and defend oilfields . A few days ago the rumor was born in Washington about the possible hijacking of some tanker or other in the Strait of Hormuz.

Western countries receive more than half their oil through the Strait of Hormuz. According to the Arab press, a tanker hijacking may be used as a pretext for, let's say, the landing of American troops in Oman. The Washington POST has reported that the Pentagon is already working on a list of options for stationing subunits of air force, navy, naval infantry and land forces.

Moreover, here it is not merely a question of the so-called quick reaction corps. According to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT interview with U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, the American command has at its disposal, apart from the corps, well trained mobile forces. They can be deployed very quickly to virtually any region of the world. Pretext? That is not important. But, incidentally, it also already exists: the defense of vital U.S. interests.

The ease with which Washington strategists declare this or that region of the world as vitally important is simply staggering. The question is essentially that of interfering in other countries' internal affairs.

U.S. SENATE ADOPTS DISCRIMINATORY TRADE BILL

LD250350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 24 July--The U.S. Senate has adopted a draft bill on export control which contains a number of new discriminatory restrictions on trade and economic relations between the United States and the socialist countries.

The opponents of detente have used the discussion of this draft bill in order to "attach" to it amendments which are discriminatory toward the Soviet Union. Among other things, Senator H. Jackson proposed to considerably extend the list of so-called "strategic goods" which are forbidden for export to the Soviet Union and other "unfriendly" countries. The amendment gives the U.S. defense secretary "supreme powers" in compiling his list of equipment which is banned for export to the USSR while the Commerce Department is obliged to obey the Pentagon's instructions to the letter.

At the same time Jackson, together with other ultra right figures, tried to blackmail the countries of Western Europe and Japan which carry out mutually advantageous trade with the USSR. For example, he proposed taking decisive sanctions against the United States' trade partners to force them to stop exporting to the USSR certain goods.

Senator E. Kennedy said that the Jackson amendments would, first and foremost, harm the United States itself and its already unfavorable foreign trade positions and deprive American companies of profitable orders. The senator described as "irresponsible" the attempts to dictate to the United States' trade partners which refuse to follow America's export control policy. "In current conditions the United States is simply not in a position to unilaterally put controls on the export of technology," he said.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS PRC PROTEST ON BORDER INCIDENT

ID261544 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

["Note to the Embassy of the PRC"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 26, TASS--On July 26, the USSR Foreign Ministry handed the following note to the Embassy of the PRC in Moscow:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states the following to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China:

On July 24, 1979, the Foreign Ministry of the PRC forwarded to the Embassy of the USSR a note in which, resorting to falsifications, it puts forward an absurd version, an invented one from beginning to end, of an incident which took place on the Soviet-Chinese frontier 44 kilometres to the southeast of Khabarasu Pass on July 16, 1979.

The actual circumstances on this incident were set forth in the oral statement of the USSR Foreign Ministry of July 17 to the Embassy of the PRC. These circumstances are as follows: Four armed Chinese servicemen violated the frontier of the USSR and went up to one kilometre deep into Soviet territory; as a result of a clash with a Soviet Frontier detail, one of the Chinese violaters, the political instructor of the Chuguchak District Public Security Board, was killed and another wounded and is now being treated in the USSR.

At the border section in question the frontier is clearly marked. This was also admitted in the Chinese note of July 24 this year. The scene of the incident, the character of actions of the PRC servicemen, their armament and equipment, evidence by the man detained and other irrefutable facts confirm that it all happened exactly as was said in the USSR Foreign Ministry's statement to the Embassy of the PRC of July 17.

The note of the PRC Foreign Ministry distorts also the circumstances related to the economic activities of the Chinese population in the area of the source of the River Uzengegush.

In the course of 1978 and 1979, the Chinese side systematically violated the terms of economic activity by the Chinese population in Soviet borderline districts near the source of the River Uzengegush as well as to the north of Sandyksas Mountain and near the source of the River Ulken-Ulasta. As is known, these terms provide for: Preliminary agreement of the time for conducting economic activities, the inadmissibility of Chinese servicemen appearing in the areas of this activity and of erecting there any permanent buildings and defensive structures. The Soviet side called more than once the attention of the Chinese side, both through diplomatic channels and through frontier authorities, to facts of violation of these terms.

The Foreign Ministry of the USSR considers it also necessary to stress that the agreement by the Soviet side to economic activities by the Chinese population in districts near the source of the River Uzengegush does not mean recognition of China's rights to these districts and is only an indication of the Soviet Union's good will. All the actions undertaken by the Soviet side in the above-mentioned districts to keep a status quo on the frontier are legal and are in keeping with the accords existing between the two sides.

The question is: What is the point of new provocations by the Chinese side on the frontier and of deception to which it resorts in its note of July 24? Indeed, the Government of the PRC knows that the version of the incident set forth in its note is deception.

Then why to mislead Chinese people and world public opinion? One thing is clear: Such actions do not contribute to the normalisation of relations between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry of the USSR, basing itself on the facts set forth, turns down the protest made in the note of the Foreign Ministry of the PRC as one absolutely groundless and reaffirms its protest against violations of the frontiers of the Soviet Union by Chinese servicemen. It is the authorities of the PRC and they alone that bear all the responsibility for the fact that two Chinese citizens suffered during the incident of July 16.

ALEKSANDROV ACCUSES PRC OF MEDDLING IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

OW262206 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 26 Jul 79 OW

[Aleksandrov commentary: "Beijing Leaders Interfere With Afghanistan's Internal Affairs"]

[Text] Everybody knows that after the Afghan revolution in April 1978, Chinese leaders recognized the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in name but cut off economic cooperation with it in reality. That was only the beginning. Chinese propaganda then joined the West in the slanderous movement against Afghanistan aimed at disrupting the objectives and tasks of the Afghan revolution. Having realized that propaganda could not solve any problems, Beijing soon began to support the forces that resisted democratic transformation in Afghanistan.

According to London's DAILY TELEGRAPH, Beijing has provided China-made pistols, machineguns and automatic rifles to the Afghan rebels massing in the Sino-Afghan border regions. These weapons are especially useful in guerrilla warfare. China-made weapons are being used by antigovernment elements sabotaging the cities in Afghanistan. Recently an underground armory was uncovered in Kabul that contained weapons, munitions and disruptive propaganda materials. Most of the weapons bear a Chinese trademark.

The French newspaper COURIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGER says: China has transported weapons to Afghanistan through the Karakoram highway built by Pakistan with Chinese assistance. An underground trading company has been responsible for the transportation task. Beijing's instructors in the camps set up in Pakistan have helped train Afghan reactionaries in guerrilla warfare and the use of Chinese weapons. The paper also disclosed that there were many special agent training centers in China where Afghan counterrevolutionaries were trained.

Beijing's presence in Afghanistan encourages the activities of organizations opposed to the democratic government, secessionists among the minority nationalities and religious groups. Some groups take advantage of the Maoist clique [words indistinct] and suppress democracy. Other groups wage armed struggles against the established system in some areas. It has been reported that Beijing's advisers have instigated Maoist groups to coordinate their actions with the Moslem Brotherhood, a religious group. (Palek), a (?secessionist) leader having close relations with the Maoists, has admitted that his group follows Beijing's instructions and carries out antigovernment activities among Afghan soldiers. Another Maoist group in Afghanistan, the (?"Red Organization") has disseminated pamphlets to slander the democratic system. Beijing's policy toward Afghanistan is still one of stepping up the armed actions of antipeople cliques.

Beijing leaders have tried their best to whitewash their connections with Afghan counterrevolutionaries in order to alienate themselves from the policy of interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

But, the facts leave no room for doubt. The Afghan Foreign Ministry has presented an oral statement to the Chinese Embsssy in Kabul regarding China's increasing support for counterrevolutionary activities against Afghanistan. What is the purpose of all these conspiracies and provocations against the Afghan people's regime by Beijing, self-styled ally of the developing nations and national liberation movement? Why do the Maoists devote so much effort toward this end? The only possible reason is that Afghanistan has become a new target in Beijing's chauvinistic and hegemonist strategy. Beijing has never renounced its attempt to subject developing countries to its own will. Its actions against Afghanistan are another fresh example of the Chinese leaders' collusion with imperialism and reactionaries. This policy will generate a new source of tension and disrupt peace and good-neighborly relations among the people of all countries.

COMMENT ON BEATINGS OF THIRD WORLD STUDENTS IN PRC

LD270709 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

On July 3-5 the people of the city of Shanghai became witnesses to horrible scenes when African and Asian students studying at the Shanghai Textile Institute were beaten up by Chinese young hoodlums. According to the press, about three thousand Chinese took part in the beating. Fifty foreign students were taken to hospital with serious injuries.

More than 20 days have passed before the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY at long last decided to publish its own version of the events. The very fact of such a delay obviously indicates that the Chinese authorities would like to hush up the atrocities perpetrated against students from developing countries. However, the case received too much publicity. Protests by students from Asian and African countries against the abuse and racial discrimination became known in the developing countries, causing indignation there. The diplomats of these countries in Beijing lodged strong protests against the beating of their students. African students held a demonstration in Beijing and presented the Moroccan ambassador in the PRC with a petition urging the governments of African countries to send no more students to study in China.

In these circumstances the Chinese leaders decided to offer their own version of what happened in Shanghai through the HSINHUA agency. The interpretation by the Chinese agency of the horrible scenes in Shanghai, however, is not only not convincing, but is an insult to the students from the developing countries. The agency blames an African student for the clash provoked by the Chinese, saying that he, don't you see, did not want to reduce the "volume of his transistor radio." In trying to justify itself the HSINHUA reveals the true reason of the incident, which consists in that China wanted to teach the students from developing countries a lesson. The HSINHUA flatly states that Beijing will "teach the foreign students about discipline and law".

Testimony by correspondents of Western agencies and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR say the Chinese security forces, far from taking measures to put an end to the atrocities, took the side of the Chinese hooligans themselves. The Shanghai incident is not the first time when Chinese have abused citizens from developing countries. In mid-April a group of foreign students was brutally beaten up in the same manner in Nanking.

However hard the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY tries to present China as a friend of the developing countries, the incidents in Nanking and Shanghai glaringly demonstrated that the great-Han chauvinists regard other peoples as members of an "inferior race" who are fit only to be abused, oppressed and beaten up.

U.S. FAILURE TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM ROK CRITICIZED

LD261603 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[A. Sergin article under the rubric "Commenting on the Day's Events": "When the Masks are Discarded"]

[Text] President J. Carter has decided to halt the withdrawal of American Armed Forces from South Korea. Thus official Washington has demonstrated clearly, for the umpteenth time, how its practical actions diverge from its promises.

It was 5 years ago that the American administration, under pressure from the international public, announced to the whole world its decision to withdraw tens of thousands of soldiers deployed in South Korea. Since then Washington has made repeated attempts to amend and radically revise the commitments it assumed. On the pretext of "new information" which had allegedly emerged indicating an "underestimation of the threat" from outside to the Pak Chong-hui regime, early this year the United States increased its air forces in South Korea by 20 percent. Under pressure from the Pentagon, in February, the President temporarily halted the troops withdrawal which was to have begun, "freezing" their numerical strength at the present level of 38,700 men. Obviously considering these measures insufficient to neutralize the threat," the United States granted the South Korean generals weapons worth $275 million, which Seoul is to receive in the current year.

Beijing is also acting in concert with the American military. As the American press has reported, during his stay in the PRC Z. Brzezinski, national security advisor to the U.S. President was persistently harangued by the Chinese side to freeze the implementation of plans to reduce the American military presence in South Korea and not to withdraw troops from there.

And now the U.S. President has completely gone back on his commitments, postponing "indefinitely" the program for withdrawing American troops from South Korea. Z. Brzezinski announced this, together with this decision, a further buildup of U.S. Air Force subunits in South Korea is expected. According to UPI, the Pentagon has sent another 12 fighters there, increasing the total to 74 combat aircraft.

Justifying the need to maintain American troops in South Korea, Z. Brzezinski referred to the increased numerical strength of North Korean Armed Forces and tried to frighten people with the "constant increase in Soviet military might in East Asia." However, many observers, including Western observers, believe that the cancellation of the propagandist plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea is directly connected with the "concept" elaborated in Washington of stepping up the American military presence in the world with a view to reviving the role of world gendarme, which once earned the United States a shameful reputation.

On the other hand, Washington is trying at any cost to prevent the fall of the Seoul regime, which is maintained by the force of U.S. arms, and to prevent the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis. Even relatively recently Western propaganda was describing the "peacemaking efforts" of the United States and the Pak Chong-hui regime in this direction. However, it is known that one of the main obstacles in the way of a settlement to the problem of unifying the country is the presence of foreign troops in South Korea. The refusal to withdraw them leads to a further exacerbation of tension in Korea and is directed against peace in that country and throughout the world.

JAPAN STRENGTHENS DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH ROK

LD261808 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

The ruling circles of Japan are further strengthening their military cooperation with South Korea. This is evidenced by the results of an official visit paid to Seoul by G. Yamashita, chief of the National Defence Agency of Japan. During his visit, which ended today, he met the leaders of the government and armed forces of the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime and attended South Korean Army exercises. During the talks held, the Japanese press reports, the two sides expressed themselves in favour of the further stay of American troops in the south of the Korean Peninsula and of equipping them with new arms, discussed questions of broadening military ties between Seoul and Tokyo and still closer interaction between the armed forces of the two countries.

Japan is giving generous financial support to the Pak Chong-hui regime, thus helping Seoul build up its own military industry. At present the Japanese military strive to broaden direct military ties with South Korea. Yamashita's visit shows, says NIHON KEIZAI, that Japan intends to further strengthen cooperation with Seoul in the military field and to turn meetings between the leaders of the military departments of the two countries into regular consultations. This is also shown by the invitation extended by the chief of the Japanese National Defence Agency to the South Korean defence minister to pay an official visit to Tokyo.

The objective behind the efforts to strengthen military ties between Japan and South Korea is to establish a tripartite military bloc Washington-Tokyo-Seoul, says TOKYO SHIMBUN. At present the Pentagon is making plans for holding exercises of the armed forces of the three countries, for establishing joint production of military equipment and arms and for constant consultations concerning the military situation in the area. Questions of expansion of tripartite military ties will be discussed during Yamashita's visit overseas, scheduled for the beginning of August, and a regular American-South Korean conference of defence ministers.

Local observers also note the fact that the military leaders of Tokyo and Seoul have come up again with old slanderous inventions about "the Soviet menace" in order to justify their dangerous designs. The newspaper AKAHATA says that Japanese ruling military circles seek a new spiral of the arms race and Japan's deeper involvement in the United States' aggressive strategy in Asia. Such a policy harbours a serious threat to peace and security in Asia.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT SETS UP COMMITTEES FOR DEFENSE OF REVOLUTION

LD261655 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] And now we go over to Afghanistan. The country's government is taking steps toward consolidating the revolutionary gains and improving the living standards of the working people. Our Kabul correspondent has sent us this report:

Afghanistan is living through a period of crucial economic and social change. The first stage of the land reform had been completed by the middle of this month; 285,000 thousand landless and land-poor peasant families were provided with land plots free of charge. A free system of medical checks have been introduced. Literacy courses have been set up throughout the country. These steps taken by the government have already led to an improvement in the well-being of nearly all the sections of the working people.

The prime minister and the foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin, has declared that the Afghan working people support the gains of the April revolution which has become the only solution for the complete eradication of the leftovers of feudalism, the development of national economy and the building of a new society, free from exploitation of man by man. The victories of the Afghan revolution cause fierce resistance of its adversaries. Facts also confirm the involvement of foreign reactionary circles in the subversive and terrorist activity which the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have launched against the working people of the country.

The building of a better life is in no way a smooth (?task). It is confronted with quite a number of difficulties. Hafizollah Amin linked them with the interference in the affairs of the revolution by its various enemies, including the imperialist and reactionary circles and the left and rightwing extremists. They all resort to intimidation and the deliberate distortion of development in Afghanistan. They try to play up the feelings and sentiments of representatives of various nationalities. The People's Government of Afghanistan has won broad support of the cross section of the Afghan population for its measures aimed at repulsing attacks of the domestic counterrevolutionaries and outside reactionaries. Thousands of workers, peasants and intellectuals are joining the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. These committees help maintain revolutionary law and order and explain the government's policies. Their work has already brought fruit. As the Kabul TIMES points out wherever the committees demonstrate the high level of organization and order the enemy does not dare to attack (?openly).

AFGHAN PEASANTS SUPPORT OF REVOLUTION REPORTED

LD261521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[L. Mironov report under rubric: "Along the Path of Social Progress": "Defense of the Land Reform"]

[Excerpts] Kabul--The successful completion of land reform has been announced in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Information coming into Kabul from the various provinces testifies that on the whole the land reform has been greeted with great enthusiasm by the broad working people's masses. In the southern provinces of Afghanistan, where the implementation of the reform began, peasants are already gathering the harvest from the holdings which they received. "At the present stage," Afghanistan's leaders believe, "the main task is to switch from inefficient peasant smallholdings to more efficient cooperative farming." This call is also being received with approval.

About 1,000 production cooperatives have already been created in Afghanistan.

The landowners who have been deprived of their excess land have decided to fight the new government in the countryside. Using money from imperialist reaction and the Maoists and along with the reactionary clergy who support them, they are creating armed mercenary gangs which are attacking villages and settling scores with peasant families who have received land and with representatives of the revolutionary government at local level. The counterrevolutionary underground is attempting to scare the working peasantry by force of arms.

However, recent events have shown that the counterrevolutionary forces have no support among the working people's masses. Despite intimidation and brutal reprisals, the overwhelming majority of the peasants are coming to the defense of the land reform. The positions of the peasant mutual aid funds, which are the seeds of future cooperatives, are strengthening in the villages. The influence of peasant committees is growing in the countryside. The committees, which are members of the recently created National Organization for Defense of the Revolution, are the guardians of revolutionary order in the countryside. In many places the peasants are taking up arms to defend the reform.

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN SPEAKS ON REFUGEES, RELATIONS

LD261900 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Speaking in Karachi, the Afghan ambassador, Rashid Arian, has expressed the hope that the current contacts between Pakistan and Afghanistan will help establish friendly relations between the two countries. Karachi correspondent Igor Sanchenko adds: "When dealing with the question of Afghan refugees, the ambassador stated that only certain social groups in Afghanistan proper and certain political groupings in Pakistan are trying to block their return home. The ambassador expressed the belief that the activities of the given political groupings in Pakistan are detrimental to Pakistani-Afghan relations. He described as groundless the attempts of certain circles in Pakistan to depict the Afghan refugees as adherents of Islam and the population of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as the infidels.

"The Afghan women, the ambassador went on, have been granted full rights. Today, they are free to choose a husband for themselves instead of marrying the one who is forced on them. Afghanistan has done away with the system of usury and has completed the first stage of the land reform, the ambassador added. The land has been handed over to peasants gratis. The government is distributing seeds, fertilizers and agricultural machinery among the peasants. It is doing all that so that the way can be paved for the building in the country of what is understood in the spirit of Islam as a society of justice, free from exploitation."

MORE ON WARSAW ROUNDTABLE ON USSR-POLISH TRADE

LD260905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Second and final part of special correspondents B. Averchenko and V. Fomin dispatch under rubric "People's Poland Is 35 Years Old": "The Strong Hands of Brothers" TRYBUNA LUDU and PRAVDA 'Roundtable'"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, July--As has already been reported, on the eve of a significant date--the day of Poland's rebirth--the editorial boards of the fraternal newspapers TRYBUNA LUDU and PRAVDA held a "roundtable" meeting in Warsaw to mark the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. Today we continue our story about this meeting.

When the need arose at the beginning of the seventies, as a result of the Polish economy's dynamic development, to construct the big "Katowice" metallurgical combine, the Soviet Union had already finished defining the targets of the new 5-year plan, Maciej Wirowski, first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission, noted. But, exactly as they did decades ago, our Soviet friends found it possible to help Poland design the combine and to fulfill our orders. The construction of "Katowice" was carried out at an unprecedentedly high pace, and Soviet enterprises on no occasion let the construction workers down.

People in Poland call the flagships of Polish industry--Nowa Huta, which bears the name of the great Lenin, and the "Katowice" combine--milestones in the heroic achievements of generations of Poles on the road to communism. At the same time, everyone knows them as symbols of internationalism and of inviolable Polish-Soviet friendship.

There are many dozens of large and small enterprises constructed on Polish soil with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. They constitute the backbone of production in metallurgy, large-scale chemistry, machine building, the construction industry and other sectors. These enterprises, as I.K. Mineyev, counselor on economic issues at the USSR Embassy to Poland, reported at the "roundtable," today provide 65 percent of the pig iron, 59 percent of the steel, 27 percent of the coke, 14 percent of the cement and 15 percent of the electricity produced in Poland.

In the early postwar years economic cooperation with the USSR was one of the factors which paved the way into the wide world for us, M. Wirowski noted. It plays this role to this day. At the same time, the Soviet people's selfless assistance opened Poles' eyes to the new, hitherto unknown character of Soviet-Polish alliance and cooperation.

Using the example of one sector, Aleksander Kopec, Polish minister of the machine engineering industry, demonstrated the way in which the economic cooperation between our countries has further strengthened and developed and the way in which its efficiency has been enhanced. Material traces of the fraternal collaboration with industrial, scientific and technical working people in the land of the soviets, he said, can be found in almost every Polish enterprise today. Whereas during the first stage the cooperation bore the character of one-sided aid, Polish machine building, like industry as a whole, has subsequently gradually become an increasingly equal partner of the land of the soviets.

It is noteworthy that modern goods embodying the latest achievements of technical progress are playing an increasing role in this mutually advantageous exchange. [paragraph continues]

Today Poland supplies the Soviet Union with measuring apparatuses and equipment for automatic systems, metalworking machine tools, road and construction machines, ships, railroad cars and other goods. For their part Soviet machine-building enterprises send to Poland tractors, motor vehicles, diesel locomotives, power industry and electrical engineering equipment, equipment for industrial enterprises and radio and television apparatuses.

Cooperation with the national economies of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the participants in the discussion said, enables Polish industry to introduce automated and modern large-scale series production and as a result to produce goods which are cheaper and more competitive in world markets. Poland is now participating in the implementation of almost 100 multilateral and 200 bilateral agreements relating to production specialization and cooperation. At the same time it was pointed out that the share--about 25 percent--of specialized goods in the total volume of Polish foreign trade with the CEMA countries must be regarded as small. The potential of the international socialist division of labor, the deepening and enrichment of production specialization and the expansion of cooperation links is truly enormous.

The objective logic of economic development, V. Ya. Demin, USSR deputy trade representative in Poland, noted at the "roundtable," has meant that our countries have become major trade partners. Today Poland holds second place in the USSR's foreign trade. The Soviet Union is in turn Poland's main trade partner. Not only the high growth rate of trade turnover between our countries, which will more than double in the present compared with the last 5-year plan, but also the industrial structure of Soviet-Polish trade are characteristic features. Machines and equipment already account for 50 percent of Polish exports to the USSR. In particular, in the present 5-year plan Poland will supply the Soviet Union with equipment for 100 industrial projects and also dozens of big seagoing freighters and fishing boats.

People's Poland participates actively in CEMA's work and in implementing the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration. Its construction workers are involved in joint projects being constructed by the fraternal countries. Broad prospects, it was said at the "roundtable," are opening up before the fraternal states in connection with the approval at the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions of the long-term targets cooperation programs for the period up to 1990.

More than 250 Polish scientific and research centers are participating in scientific and technical cooperation with fraternal countries within the CEMA framework.

The press recently reported that 100 million Soviet books have been sold in Poland, and every year 2.5 million Polish books are bought in the Soviet Union, Zygmunt Najdowski, Polish minister of culture and art, said. And just think about the following examples: More than 100 productions of plays by Polish authors are being staged by Soviet theaters at any one time. During the last 5-year period the equivalent of more than 320 million people watched Polish movies in the land of the soviets.

Our opponents often upbraid us for copying the experience of the Soviet Union and being, they say, dependent on the socialist community and point out the "sin" of the similarity [odnorodnost] of our states' political systems, Polish SEJM Deputy Stanislaw Wronski said during the discussion. They are incapable of understanding that this similarity stems from our common, united aims and from the fact that we want no exploiters, capitalists or landowners in our countries. Yes, we utilize one another's experience. This accelerates our progress.

The alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the speakers said, means that Poland has just, reliable borders recongnized by all world states. Its relations with the fraternal countries are based on complete equality and profound mutual respect and on the great principles of solialist internationalism.

...The republic's working people are greeting their greatest national holiday--22 July, the day of Poland's rebirth--with new production successes and in an atmosphere of universal enthusiasm and elation. While rejoicing at what has been achieved, under the leadership of the PZPR they are primarily focusing their attention on the outstanding issues.

After the "roundtable" meeting, we visited the republic's industrial center of Silesia. In conversation with us Zdzislaw Grudzien, leader of the Katowice party organization and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, drew attention to the following fact: In 4 months the industry of this province has produced as much output as all bourgeois Poland produced in a year. Surely that is living testimony to the transformations which have taken place on Polish soil in the last 35 years!

Our people regard their achievements as a basis for scoring new successes, Z. Grudzien noted. The communists clearly perceive the unused potential and reserves which still have to be brought into play. Party organizations have started preparing for the next, Eighth PZPR Congress, which will assess the path traveled and outline prospects for the country's further development.

Socialist Poland is on a labor march illuminated by the light of great ideas. It is part of the united formation of fraternal peoples. Broad horizons and glorious new deeds and victories lie ahead of it.

RCP DELEGATION VISITS CPSU CONSTRUCTION DEPUTY ISAYEV

ID231045 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 July 1979 carries on page 4 a report on the visit of an RCP delegation led by Vilsan, deputy chief of the RCP Central Committee Department for party organization and cadre, from 9 to 17 July, which states that the conversation with Kapitonov was attended by Romanian envoy Badrum and V.F. Isayev, who is identified as first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Construction Department, as opposed to his designation as deputy chief in our latest reference directory.

BULGARIAN PARTY AGRICULTURE EXPERTS VISIT USSR

ID261555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by A. Bobokov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the BCP Central Committee Agriculture Department, visited the Soviet Union 17 through 24 July in accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP.

The Bulgarian comrades had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Section, Moskovskaya Oblast party organizations, the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Mogilevskiy Obkom and acquainted itself with the experience of the work of a number of agricultural research institutes, Kolkhozes, interkolkhoz enterprises and agro-industrial associations.

M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, rece ed the delegation and had a warm and friendly conversation with it in which N.YE. Kruchina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Section, participated.

NATO PLANS FOR ARMS IN WEST EUROPE THREATEN DESTABILIZATION

LD261437 Moscow Izvestiya in Russian 24 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

["Own Correspondent" A. Grigoryants Dispatch: "The Unshakable Principle of Parity"]

[Text] No FRG politician or press organ of any seriousness could fail to respond to the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Vienna. Despite differences of opinions and appraisals, there is unanimity that the meeting was an outstanding event in international relations in our time.

The attitude of the FRG Government has already been reported. It approved the agreements achieved in the Austrian capital. Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt welcomed the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. In talks held during his recent visit to Moscow the sides voiced the unanimous opinion that the treaty will serve as an important incentive for swifter progress toward talks on other aspects of military detente and for further improvement of the political climate in the world.

Such a view is expressed here by many people. Without SALT II, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes, the world would be even more restless and unstable. According to A. Pawelczyk, a Social Democratic Party [SPD] expert on disarmament questions, SALT II will contribute to strengthening security and will curb the arms race, whereas refusal to ratify the treaty could lead to a destabilization of the world situation, including the European situation.

Even now it can be said that the Soviet-U.S. treaty has injected a strong, fresh spirit into international relations as a whole. The point now is to use the favorable conditions which have taken shape to settle such unresolved questions as that of military detente in Europe, for instance. The socialist states are prepared to seek mutually acceptable ways to achieve appropriate agreements. At the same time, the NATO approach to the problem of military detente in Europe shows that Atlanticist circles are guided by other criteria. The new steps taken by the NATO bloc to step up the arms race in themselves contradict the interests of detente. But the plans to deploy on the territory of some countries medium range nuclear missiles directed against European socialist states and also the reviving of plans to create and develop the neutron bomb harbor particular danger.

Immediately after the signing of SALT II the NATO propaganda machine moved into a high gear. It is suggested to the public that some "regional superiority" of the Soviet Union in medium range nuclear missiles is even more obvious now that strategic parity has been enshrined in Vienna. The authors of this fashionable "theory" are strenuously avoiding the question of the ramified system of U.S. bases and of forward basing facilities. But if account is taken of the French and British Eurostrategic potentials, which should also be included in the West's overall nuclear capacity, then it becomes obvious that the talk of the Warsaw Pact countries' "regional superiority" is far-fetched and hypocritical.

The "concern" affected by NATO circles over some "Soviet superiority" reveals only their plans to extract unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union while maintaining the system of U.S. forward basing facilities intact. Is it not finally time for the NATO figures to understand and recognize that further talks, specifically SALT III talks, must unfailingly also take into account factors which hitherto have remained as it were beyond the scope of discussion?

But, alas, Atlanticist circles calculations are not notable for their realism. They are stubbornly unwilling to take into account the socialist states' legitimate security interests. The NATO people are not even satisfied that in recent years the United States has substantially expanded its military presence in Europe, particularly in the FRG, where is has deployed an additional 35,000 servicemen, or that 7,000 nuclear missiles and corresponding delivery facilities are deployed on West German territory. They want more. As one West German commentator noted, the Pentagon hawks would like to bring Eurostrategic facilities--cruise missiles, neutron bombs and new medium range missiles--into the continent "through the back door." Here the NATO hierarchy is obviously hastening to embark on a new round of the arms race. As is known, NATO intends to discuss this question this very year, at the NATO Council's winter session.

As for the FRG, which in its time has made a weighty contribution to the process of European detente, Bonn is now consenting to allow new weapons systems over its threshold, the only stipulation being that other bloc members should also agree to deploy them. The train of thought of leading figures in the SPD parliamentary faction with whom we have occasion to meet is remarkable. Our interlocutors developed the extremely dubious "theory of parallelism," which is that talks on the limitation of medium-range missiles should be accompanied by...the development of such weapons systems by the Western countries. Whether or not to introduce new systems, H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD faction, said, will depend on the outcome of talks with the socialist countries.

Adjustments which you would in no way describe as farsighted are being made to the Social Democrats' views. Riding on the crest of a new wave of arms, so to speak, some SPD figures are nowadays calling increasingly for talks to be held with the socialist states under the threat of the West's deployment of new ICBM systems.

The extent to which the views of ruling and opposition parties have converged is shown by a statement by A. Mertes, an influential figure in the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. He, like other opposition leaders, has not a good word to say about SALT II. Mertes is concerned only that the Soviet-U.S. treaty should not hinder the implementation of projects for creating new weapons systems for West Europe. He expressed satisfaction that FRG Foreign Minister Genscher agrees with the opposition on the main point, that the East-West talks should be accompanied by "NATO modernization and rearmament [dovooruzheniye] in the field of medium-range nuclear devices." But there is a nuance here--there is nothing to expect from the talks. Mertes reasons that it is essential to arm, irrespective of them.

Rightwing FRG circles are resorting increasingly to the myth of the "Soviet threat," striving to justify the new spiral of the arms race which is being initiated. Something like a propaganda duet is starting up between the "hawks" on the banks of the Potomac and their accomplices on the Rhine. Some of them try to suggest "arguments" to U.S. opponents of SALT II and to pass on to them dubious recommendations. In turn, the transatlantic "hawks" hasten to the aid of enemies of detente in the FRG. "We are vulnerable, Europe needs new arms." These words by U.S. Gen M. Taylor were front-paged by DIE WELT. Taylor's argument boils down to saying that "there is no need for parity with the Soviet Union," that the West must be capable of "inflicting mortal damage to an enemy at any time and in any circumstances," and that NATO must improve its ability to inflict "destructive blows." In short, it is essential to deploy in Europe the most modern weapons--"cruise missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory, other missile systems, sophisticated artillery shells and, finally, neutron bombs and neutron warheads."

DIE WELT front-paged this dangerous call as that edition's most important item. Using the words of the transatlantic general, the newspaper expounds the thinking of influential political circles in the FRG itself, who still hope to change the correlation of forces which has taken shape in Europe for the benefit of the Atlantic bloc and to extract certain benefits for themselves at the same time.

The fate of military detente in Europe depends to a great extent on the FRG's position. Bonn played an important role in normalizing the political climate on our continent. There is nothing to prevent it today from participating in implementing measures of military detente. Specifically, it could contribute to the progress of the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The deployment of additional nuclear missiles on FRG territory will not strengthen but weaken that country's security. An increasing number of sensible people in West Germany are coming to that conclusion. A statement by the German Communist Party board presidium says: "We are persistently in favor of the Federal Government saying 'no' with the utmost clarity to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory and to the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons in our country, since this contradicts its national interests."

NATO plans to make the European Continent, which is already packed excessively with weapons, into an arena of competition in the deployment of new combat facilities contradict the peoples' aspirations and hopes. The wish to alter the balance of forces in Europe to the West's advantage in fraught with the serious danger of upsetting the global correlation of forces and of destabilizing the entire world situation. That is why these plans must give way to a desire and readiness to seek and find mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of equal security of the sides and on the basis of parity. That would benefit peace in Europe and throughout the world.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PCI DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT

ID261529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 79 p 4 ID

[Text] A delegation of Italian Communist Party [PCI] regional committee and federation secretaries headed by L. Sandirocco, member of the PCI Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 13 through 22 July in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the PCI.

The Italian comrades visited Moscow, the Latvian SSR and Leningrad. In the course of their conversations at the CPSU Central Committee International Department and Party Organizational Work Department, the Latvian CP Central Committee, the Leningradskiy Obkom, the PRAVDA editorial offices and local party and soviet organs during their meetings with the working people of industrial and agricultural enterprises, the Italian communists asked about the CPSU's experience in party organizational and ideological work, the course of the fulfillment of the 25th party congress decisions and the activity of the Soviets of people's deputies and acquainted themselves with Soviet people's life.

The delegation made a high assessment of the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of the economy, science and culture. It noted that the trip provided an opportunity to deepen the members' idea of the USSR and the CPSU's activity and successes and contributed to strengthening still further the fraternal relations between the PCI and the CPSU and stressed the need to intensify the struggle against anti-Sovietism in all its manifestations.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD260948 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 25 July, TASS--Talks were held on 24-25 July at the CPSU Central Committee between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Anatoliy Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, and P. le Marque, deputy head of the International Department of the PCF Central Committee. The talks, which took place in a friendly and frank atmosphere, covered a wide range of political and economic problems of (?the present international situation and the need to strengthen efforts) against the arms race with the aim of strengthening (?detente).

SOVIET, FRENCH BANK CHIEFS HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD261445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 69 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Businesslike Discussions"]

[Text] On 24 July V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, received F. Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Foreign Trade Bank of France, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Gosbank board and the USSR Foreign Trade Bank.

Opinions were exchanged on questions of further extending cooperation in the spheres of currency, finance trade and economics between the two countries in the light of the understandings reached at the April meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France.

SIZOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG

LD250803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, has returned to Moscow from West Berlin after participating in the festival of DIE WAHRHEIT, newspaper of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-CYPRIOT CONSULAR DOCUMENTS--Moscow July 20, TASS--Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Ivan Zemskov and Cyprus Ambassador in the USSR Angelos Angelhidis today exchanged instruments of ratification of the consular convention between the USSR and Cyprus, that was signed in Nicosia on February 8, 1978. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD]

TURKISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS MOSCOW--Moscow, July 15, TASS--Namik Yolga, the ambassador of Turkey to the USSR, left Moscow today. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD]

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN COLLUSION BEHIND ATTACK ON PLO OFFICIAL

ID261408 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 26 Jul 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary: Who Is Behind the Attempt on Zuhayr Muhsin's Life?]

[Text] The attempt on the life of Zuhayr Muhsin's--the head of the PLO's military office--on 25 July in the French town of Cannes has aroused deep indignation throughout the enitre Arab world. The PLO's Beirut office has issued a statement placing responsibility for this terrorist act on Israel and its agents. This crime is suspected of representing the beginning of a campaign to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement and its leaders. It is noteworthy that the Israeli aggressor has been resorting to terrorist methods for a long time. In this respect one can mention a long list of Palestinian leaders and activitists who have fallen victim to Zionist terrorism. We shall mention just a few: the death of the talented writer Rassan al-Kanafani in July 1972. In the same year Fatah representative in Itraly Wa'il Zu'aytar, PLO representative in France Mahmud al-Hamshari and several other Palestinian figures were killed. In April 1973 Zionist gangs assassinated two members of the PLO Executive Committee, Kamal Nasir and Muhammad Yusuf an-Najar, and Fatah leader Kamal Adwan. Today, we see another atrocious crime. All this is nothing but terrorism being practiced by Israel and its intelligence service at the level of state policy. At the same time Zionist and imperialist propaganda is trying to portray the Palestinian strugglers as terrorists in order to defame them and blacken their image in the eyes of world public opinion. The United States also uses this excuse to justify its unwillingness to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Official Cairo has also joined these anti-Palestinian stands. It was not a coincidence that the PLO's London office issued a statement on the assassination attempt which accused As-Sadat's regime of being in alliance with Israel against the Palestinians. The parties to the deal, while implementing the deal's capitulatory clauses behind the back and at the expense of the interests of the Arab people of Palestine, are trying with every method to reach a just solution of the Palestinian issue from their agenda. But their actions--their acts of terrorism against the Palestinian leaders and the collective annihilation of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon alike--show once more to the whole world who is responsible for the lack of peace in the Middle East. Israel's criminal policy must be halted. This is the only conclusion that can be deduced from each fresh tragedy that takes place in the Middle East region, which has greatly suffered. World public opinion must be mobilized in this direction.

Death of PLO's Muhsin

ID261552 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 26 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Paris, July 26, TASS--Zuhayr Muhsin, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, died today at Nice. At night between July 24 and 25 he was attacked by gunmen. The PLO holds Israel and its agents responsible for the attack.

LEBANON RAIDS PROVE ISRAELI APPROACH TO DEALING WITH ARABS

ID270817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[L. Koryavin article under the rubric "On International Topics": Tel Aviv's Brazen Challenge"]

[Text] At the time when the Israeli and Egyptian leaders, actively staged-managed from Washington, were putting on the "peace" treaty show quite different events were being played out on the Near East stage. [paragraph continues]

These events indicate not that the region is on the way to a settlement of the crisis but, on the contrary, that it remains an explosive hot spot.

Every day the wire brings alarming reports from Lebanon. The Israeli military continues to keep open the front of aggression against the Arab peoples there. The long-suffering Lebanese land is not only a range where Tel Aviv tests out new types of weapons. Lebanon is a wide theater of military operations, where armed Israeli hordes demonstrate the methods with which Tel Aviv intends to resolve the problems of a Near East "settlement".

This applies above all to force, by which Israel would like to make the Arab peoples accept its conditions of capitulation. By force Tel Aviv seeks to suppress the Palestinian resistance movement and not only to suppress, but to "physically destroy" a whole people. By force it is trying to recarve the Near East map by occupying permanently and incorporating into the Israeli state such strategic areas as the Golan Heights, illegally seized from Syria.

In recent days the implacable stance held by Tel Aviv, which is frustrating the peaceful settlement of the Near East crisis, has been manifested particularly actively. The Israeli military has carried out a whole series of aggressive acts in Lebanon, which, as Beirut newspapers stress, were the "biggest attacks in recent months." Lebanon made a resolute protest at the United Nations against Tel Aviv's unceasing outrages. In a letter to Secretary General K. Waldheim, its UN permanent representative pointed out that Israeli aircraft have savagely bombed cities and villages south of Beirut.

But Israeli holds to its position. It is issuing its latest challenge to the United Nations by officially rejecting at a cabinet session the resolution adopted by the Security Council last week, calling on it to stop creating settlements on occupied Arab territories. Finally, the Israeli Cabinet equally "officially" proclaimed Jerusalem the "eternal property" of Israel.

It is obviously no accident that all these flagrant challenges which Tel Aviv is issuing to the Arab world and the world public coincide with strengthening support for the aggressor state by Washington. It was during the days when Israeli missiles and bombs were falling on peaceful Lebanese cities that a new law was announced in the American capital granting additional financial aid to Tel Aviv. As an AFP correspondent reported from Washington, "this aid, of up to $800 million, will provide, in particular, for the construction of new air bases in Israel."

Naturally, it will not be airliners carrying "peaceful tourists" setting off for Egypt (which tourist firms are already hurrying to advertise) that will take off from their runways, but phantoms with lethal cargoes, aimed at the Palestinians and other Arabs who resolutely oppose Israel's aggressive policy and Cairo's capitulatory course.

MORE ON JORDANIAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF'S VISIT IN USSR

LD260705 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Col Yu. Basistov report under general heading: "Guest From Jordan"]

[Text] Leningrad, 22 July--For 2 days Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and those accompanying him familiarized themselves with the historic and cultural monuments of the city on the Neva. Col Gen M. Sorokin, commander of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District, gave a dinner in honor of Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir.

H. al-Khasawinah, Jordanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, was with the Jordanian military delegation in Leningrad. On 22 July the guest from Jordan and those accompanying him flew to Kiev.

Arrival in Kiev

LD260707 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Parfenov report under general heading: "Guest From Jordan"]

[Text] Kiev, 23 July--Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived here yesterday. At Borispol Airport he was met by Lt Gen S. Postnikov, acting commander of the Red Banner Kiev Military District, and other Soviet generals and officers. On the same day the eminent guest from Jordan visited the Park of Glory and laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

On 23 July Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir visited one of the district's military units, where he familiarized himself with the life and daily routine of the servicemen, viewed equipment and weapons, visited a training center and attended a tactical exercise involving field firing. On returning to the Ukrainian capital he continued his tour of the sights of Kiev. Lt Gen S. Postnikov, acting commander of the Red Banner Kiev Military District, gave a dinner in honor of the guest from Jordan and those accompanying him.

USSR ORGANS SENDS CABLE TO IRAQI PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN

LD251703 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a cable to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn conveying to the friendly Iraqi people their greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the national day of the Iraqi Republic. The cable reads: The Soviet Union gives profound attention to the development of Soviet-Iraqi relations in a continuous and comprehensive manner. We are supporters of the Iraqi and other Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialist and reactionary intrigues, to foil the policy of anti-Arab separate deals, to secure the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people and establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. We express our confidence that relations of cordial and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq are growing deeper and expanding on the solid foundation of the 1972 treaty in the interests of both countries and world peace. President Saddam Husayn, in his reply cable in the name of the Iraqi people and the Government of the Republic of Iraq, expressed his appreciation for the sincere cordial greetings and in turn expressed hope for the continued development of cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iraq to face the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and the policy of separate deals and partial solutions which are taking place at the expense of the just cause of the Arab peoples. The cable points out that the 1972 treaty still represents a foundation for cooperation and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO IRAQI PRESIDENT

LD251134 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent Saddam Husayn a message conveying his congratulations and good wishes in connection with his election to the post of president of the Revolutionary Command Council and assumption of the office of president of the Iraqi Republic.

I express the hope, says Leonid Brezhnev in his message, that the friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic will continue to develop steadily on the solid basis of the treaty of friendship and co-operation for the benefit of our countries and peoples, in the interests of the struggle against the designs of imperialism and reaction, for a universal peace and international security.

In his response cable, president of the Revolutionary Command Council, president of the Iraqi Republic expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the congratulations.

I would like to share your opinion, Saddam Husayn's cable says, that the treaty of friendship and cooperation of 1972 will forever serve as the solid foundation for the good relations which developed between the Iraqi Republic and the Soviet Union, which is of mutual benefit for the two friendly countries contributing to steadfastness vis-a-vis imperialism and reaction in the struggle to safeguard international security and peace in the world.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF USSR-SYRIAN RELATIONS

LD210146 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] It has been 35 years since Soviet-Syrian diplomatic relations were established. The telegram of the Syrian foreign minister at the time, which he sent to Moscow, noted that Syria was happy to establish friendly diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The Syrian foreign minister, in the aforementioned telegram, also noted that his country appreciated the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which had proclaimed since its establishment the abolition of all concessions and colonialist privileges enjoyed by Tsarist Russia. The telegram expressed admirations for the Soviet people, who defended during a murderous war against fascism the freedom and democracy of all nations--big and small.

The past 35 years have proved that the Syrian people and their government found in the Soviet Union a sincere friend and a staunch ally in the common liberation struggle against imperialism. Soviet-Syrian diplomatic relations were established in those days, which, under the influence of the gallant Soviet Army's victories over the fascist hordes, signalled the beginning of the revolutionary tide of the Arab national liberation movement. The clear change in the balance of forces in the international field in favor of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism provided favorable conditions in which the Arabs could engage in an effective and successful struggle against imperialism.

The Soviet Union stood alongside the Arabs and this position was followed by all states of the socialist community that emerged after the destruction of fascism. Time has fully realized the wish of Syria and of the other Arab countries to win the support and aid of the Soviet Union in their struggle for their national rights. Syria, in particular, managed in 1964 [date as heard--presumably 1946] to make sure of this through its own experience. At that time, the Security Council was considering Syria's request concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory. The Western powers tried to pass a draft resolution that would virtually have perpetuated the foreign military occupation of Syria. At that time, the Soviet delegate to the Security Council used the right of veto, and thus the coarse imperialist conspiracy against Syria was foiled.

In the years that followed, the Soviet Union confirmed the firmness of its principles by showing effective support for Syria, which has always been a target of imperialist intrigues and conspiracies. This policy has helped to bring about a constant development and strengthening of friendly Soviet-Syrian relations and has also led to a diversified cooperation. It was logical, therefore, that in 1957 Syria was the first Arab state to sign with the Soviet Union a long-term agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. And currently, this fruitful cooperation actually covers all the economic, political, defensive and cultural aspects of national life and party contacts. The Euphrates dam, which was built by the two friendly peoples, has become one of the greatest products of Soviet-Syrian cooperation. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has called this structure a great symbol of Syrian-Soviet friendship.

The Soviet Union has always seen Syria as a vanguard of the Arab national liberation movement. And today, Syria occupies its place in the front line of confrontation with the Israeli enemy and the forces of imperialism and their underlings. Syria also occupied a leading place in the struggle against separate the deal and the policy of surrender followed by the Egyptian president. The Soviet Union greatly values Syria's initiative in forming a national front of steadfastness and confrontation that firmly unifies the ranks of the Arab fighters for the liquidation of all the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and provides for the defense of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and its territorial unity. The frank, firm and friendly character of Soviet-Syrian relations helps to strengthen the mutual understanding between the Soviet and Syrian peoples and to expand the fields of mutual cooperation. President Hafiz al-Asad has often noted the significance of Soviet-Syrian relations. The Syrian president has stated in particular that the disinterested aid of the Soviet Union to his country is met with the high appreciation of the Syrian people who are deeply thankful and grateful.

GROMYKO EXCHANGES CABLES WITH SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD221510 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 22, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Over the period, Andrey Gromyko's telegram says, relations between our countries have become more close and stable and rose to the level of all-round friendly cooperation. The Soviet Union and Syria make a tangible contribution to the cause of opposition to the anti-Arab deals in the Middle East, to the struggle for an all-embracing Middle East settlement on a just basis.

I am confident that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria will continue to develop and grow stronger for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of a lasting peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

I am glad, Khaddam's telegram says, that we celebrate this date in an atmosphere when the relations of friendship and of cooperation between our countries and peoples grow stronger on the basis of mutual understanding, mutual respect and common confidence in the inevitability of the triumph of the peoples' cause.

We wish the relations between the Soviet Union and Syria to grow still stronger and prosper in the interests of our countries and peoples, in the interests of further support for the cause of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands, a solution first of all to the problem of Palestine, and assurance of its people's rights which are now the target of dangerous plans and conspiracies. This demands of our countries to continue to struggle resolutely and consistently against all separate deals directed against the Arab nation, directed against the Arabs' struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

PDRY TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD251932 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--An identity of views on topical issues in the working class movement was reaffirmed by leaders of the trade union [words indistinct] the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. They declared their readiness to develop the fraternal Soviet-South Yemeni trade union (?ties) on a class basis in the name of a just peace and progress.

The leaders of the trade union centres got agreement on an exchange of mutual information and delegations at various levels, to hold bilateral consultations and meetings on issues of trade union activities. A programme has been drawn up and adopted for the training and professional advancement of trade union personnel for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A delegation of the General Confederation of Workers Unions of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by its Secretary General Sultan ad-Dawsh was on a visit in the Soviet Union from July 12 to 25 at the invitation of the USSR Central Council of trade unions. The guests visited industrial enterprises in Moscow and Baku (Azerbaijan), where they familiarised themselves with the labour conditions of workers, the activity of trade union committees in work collectives.

Everywhere in the Soviet Union we met with cordiality and hospitality, the striving of Soviet people to develop friendship with the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, newsmen were told by Sultan ad-Dawsh. He said that the plan of cooperation drawn up jointly with Soviet trade unions is an important step in strengthening fraternal relations between the trade unions centres of the two countries.

NEW ALGIERS STATION ALLOWS MOSCOW TV RECEPTION

LD261449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] A new communications station has been commissioned near the Algerian capital. It will make it possible to receive television broadcasts live from Moscow via the "Intersputnik" system.

COMMENTATOR NOTES POINTS OF AGREEMENT AT OAU SUMMIT

LD240856 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

["Africa's Common Cause"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes:

The 16th session of the Assembly of the Heads of States and Government of member countries of the OAU has ended in Monrovia.

The session of this representative pan-African summit forum has been a major event in international political life, since the most vital questions of the independent development of African countries, their participation in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and progress, were examined at it.

At the meeting in Monrovia the single position of the OAU regarding the liberation of the south of Africa found its embodiment. The calculations of the imperialist powers to foist on the African peoples and to legalize the puppet neocolonialist regimes in Rhodesia and Namibia were not realized. Not only did tne assembly not allow any kinds of representatives of the illegal Salisbury clique into Liberia, but it also warned that recognition by the West of the Muzorewa regime and the lifting of sanctions imposed by the United Nations would be considered a hostile act against independent Africa. Participants in the forum declared themselves in support of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. The OAU once again reaffirmed that the patriotic front is the sole legal representative of the Zimbabwe people.

The delegates at the assembly were unanimous concerning the total ban on nuclear and military cooperation between the Western powers and the Republic of South Africa. The anti-African and anti-Arab deal between the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists was also condemned.

The OAU Assembly expressed solidarity with the Arab peoples, demanding observance of the lawful rights of the Palestinian people and withdrawal by Israel from all occupied Arab lands. The leaders of the African countries came out against separate deals and treaties which infringe upon the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The conciliatory course of Egyptian President as-Sadat was subjected to severe criticism in the speeches of delegates.

The final documents reflected the aspiration of independent African countries to free themselves of the fetters of imperialist exploitation. A document was approved in Monrovia in which measures were outlined for the attainment of national and collective independence in the sphere of socioeconomic development.

Africa is an enormous continent. Imperialism is trying to make use of the different conditions of the development of its countries in order to split the African peoples and to preserve this continent--rich in natural resources--for plundering. Therefore the defense of African unity is an indispensable condition for the future advance of its peoples along the path of independence and progress. The results of the OAU Assembly reflect the determination of peoples and states to staunchly defend their independence against imperialist encroachments until the total triumph of the cause of freedom.

FILLS TO 29 MAY ROMANOV SPEECH

[The following passages should be added to provide a full test of the speech by G.V. Romanov at the 29 May Plenum of Leningradskiy Obkom, as published on pages 1-3 of LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 May 1979 and appearing on pages R1-11 of the 29 June Soviet Union Daily Report.

[The following passage should be inserted on page R1 between paragraphs 8 and 9:]

When we speak of our country's successes we usually have in mind the might of the Soviet economy, the rate of development of science and culture and the steady growth in the people's living standard. And that is natural.

At the same time, we always remember: Whatever question is on the agenda, the party proceeds on the basis that man is at the center of any task, that success depends on people, on their level of awareness, readiness and will to make their contribution to the whole people's cause. These ideas are central to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," and the present obkom plenum is devoted to tasks fulfilling this resolution.

Throughout its history the Communist Party has directed tremendous efforts toward the people's education and is constantly guided by Vladimir Ilich Lenin's instruction that " . . . the development of the masses' awareness remains, as always, the base and the main content of all our work . . . ." The party insures continuousness, consistency and continuity in this exceptionally important and complex sphere of its political activity.

Creatively developing what had been achieved, the 25th CPSU Congress set the task of a comprehensive approach to ideological work on the basis of close unity of political, labor and moral education taking into account the particular features of different groups of working people. Implementing the congress' instructions, the party Central Committee has recently, as you know, adopted a series of important resolutions, including one on experience in the comprehensive resolution of questions of ideological educational work, one on the tasks of party study and strengthening economic education, one on leadership of the mass information and propaganda media, one on increasing the role of oral political agitation and lecture propaganda, one on further developing amateur artistic creativity and one on improving cultural services to the rural population.

A major role in improving ideological education work is played by the all-union scientific and practical conferences organized on the CPSU Central Committee's initiative, one of which--on the problems of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor--was held in Leningrad recently.

The new USSR Constitution is a mighty instrument for education and for developing and deepening socialist democracy. The rights and duties of Soviet citizens enshrined in it convincingly demonstrate the strength and humanism of our society, where the party's highest goal is being realized in practice: "Everything for the sake of man, for the good of man."

A major contribution is made to the elaboration of Leninist principles of education by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works. The two-volume collection "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work," subsequent speeches, and the books of memoirs "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," which were awarded the Lenin Prize, brilliantly reveal the party's collective experience in the struggle for communist ideals.

Today, in defining the Leningrad party organization's tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," it must be noted above all that this important partywide document is of a comprehensive, fundamental and long-term nature. [paragraph continues]

It notes that the party regards education as an important front in the struggle for communism on whose successes the progress of the country's economic, sociopolitical and cultural development increasingly depends, as do the full realization of the potential of mature socialism and the further strengthening of the Soviet Union's international positions.

The tremendous growth in the country's material and spiritual potential and successes in the struggle for peace, the resolution stresses, have created wide potential for implementing the CPSU's program goals in the sphere of molding people's communist awareness. These goals are the education of all working people in a spirit of high ideology and devotion to the socialist motherland and a communist attitude toward labor and public ownership, the complete triumph over the remnants of bourgeois views and morals, and the all-round, harmonious development of the individual. At the same time, the party Central Committee draws attention to the urgent need to raise ideological education and information work to a higher qualitative level in accordance with modern demands and the working people's increased general educational and cultural standard and aspirations.

Party organizations are beginning to fulfill these fundamental provisions, relying on the experience of ideological education activity accumulated in recent years. Since the 25th CPSU Congress the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations have intensified attention to the problems of the communist education of the working people on the basis of a comprehensive approach and are seeking to strengthen the connection between propaganda and agitation and life and the specific tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

An all-round analysis of the state of affairs in this direction was carried out during the report and election campaign, at the Leningrad city and oblast report and election party conferences, and also at obkom plenums examining the questions of "the Leningrad party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Organizational and Political Work by the Gatchina Gorkom in Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions,'" and "On Further Improving the Standard of Work of Primary Party Organizations in the Light of the Requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress."

The basis, the pivot on which all this work is based today is the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Backed by the plans of administrative regions and labor collectives, it makes it possible to insure closer unity of economic, organizational and ideological factors in resolving the tasks facing Leningraders and provides an opportunity to coordinate the actions of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs.

The practice of elaborating current and long-term plans for party committees has been substantially enriched. Their ideological sections take into account the particular features of labor collectives and educational institutions and insure the closer interconnection of all factors in the educational process. Thus we can say definitely that the comprehensive approach to resolving the tasks under discussion is becoming an increasingly firmly established part of the activity of city, rayon and primary party organizations and is having an increasingly active effect on improving the effectiveness of ideological work. This applies above all to such an important sector as the molding of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and ideological convictions among Leningraders.

A wide, ramified system of political education has been created in the city and oblast, and since the 25th party congress the number of students has increased by nearly one-third. The study of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and CPSU policy, the decisions of the congress and central committee plenums, the content of the new Soviet Constitution and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders has become more profound.

There is a wide practice of holding seminars and conferences to criticize anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and international Zionism, which helps to resist ideology and morality alien to our society, to cultivate clear class positions among the working people and to increase political awareness.

The system of economic education has risen to a new level; more than 1.5 million Leningraders have undergone training within this system in the last 3 years alone. An important role in improving the level of study is allotted to the detachment of propagandists, nearly 70,000 strong, whose qualitative make-up has improved notably. Many party organizations, making skillful use of the "propagandist for the 5-year plan" movement, are directing the study process toward arming the working people with the necessary range of economic knowledge and the ability to elaborate well-founded pledges and seek out and use production reserves. We value the contribution made to this work by tens of thousands of lecturers, party committee keynote speakers, political information workers and agitators.

Labor education is being improved in inseparable association with ideological and political education. Its most important direction is the further development of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor. It is gratifying to note that many valuable initiatives have arisen from the Leningraders' creativity.

Broad recognition was accorded to the initiative of the V. I. Lenin optical mechanics, Svetlana and Pozitron associations, which led the campaign to improve the technical standard and reduce the time taken for the development and assimilation of new technology. More and more people are following the electricity workers, who have put forward and are successfully implementing their motto: "The State Seal of Quality for Every New Product." More than 200 collectives have elaborated comprehensive pledges aimed at achieving an ultimate economic effect. Team forms of competition are being actively disseminated and the ranks of people operating more than one machine, the movement to master related professions and the movement to expand service zones are widening.

The counterplan of our oblast's stockraising workers and the work practice of a number of construction and transport organizations, approved by the party Central Committee, are also well known. All this gives concrete expression to the Leningraders' motto: "From High Quality Work by Each Person to High Labor Efficiency by the Collective!", and promotes the successful fulfillment of pledges on completing 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule.

An important place in the work of party organizations is occupied by questions of cultivating high spiritual qualities among people. Discussing problems of moral education at plenums and bureaus of most gorkoms and raykoms and posing these problems at party, Komsomol and workers' meetings is helping to create a favorable moral and psychological climate in labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee made a positive assessment of the work of the Admiralteyskoye association party committee in strengthening labor discipline and eradicating infringements. Useful experience of moral education has been accumulated by the party organizations of the Arsenal and Plastpolimer associations, the Kirovskiy Zavod association's Tikhvin production facilities, the Leningrad AES, the Civil Aviation Directorate, the Vera Slutskaya factory, the Detskoselskoye association, the Petrovskiy Sovkhoz and several other collectives, where an atmosphere of harmonious and friendly work, mutual trust and exactingness has been created.

Practice clearly shows that the more cohesive and active the partynucleus of any collective, the higher the working people's responsibility. [paragraph continues]

That is why successes in ideological, political, labor and moral education depend directly on increasing the militancy of primary party organizations and the lower party levels and further strengthening every communist's vanguard role.

An important stage in the development of positive processes in all our internal party life was the obkom plenum held in April last year, which examined tasks in further improving the standard of work of primary party organizations in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress. Much has been done by gorkoms and raykoms in improving the style and methods of work and strengthening the ideological back-up of economic and social tasks.

The Kirovskiy Raykom devotes great attention to improving the activity of primary organizations. In implementing control over the work of economic leaders, most party organizations have focused efforts on strengthening party influence locally, seeking production reserves and widely introducing the experience of frontrunners. The role of shop party organizations and party groups has increased. It is on their initiative, at the A.A. Zhdanov plant and later at other enterprises in the rayon, that the transition has been made to the organization of competition and the summing up of its results on the basis of objective indicators characterizing work efficiency and quality and taking into account the shops' and sectors' contribution to the general success. Most enterprises exceed the rates laid down by the 5-year plan for the growth of output and labor productivity and nearly one-third of all industrial output produced in the rayon is assigned to the highest quality category.

There is now a more concrete and businesslike approach in the activity of party organizations. This is promoted by the holding of party meetings with a single agenda on communists' personal contribution to fulfilling 5-year plan targets and on increasing the role of each communist as a political fighter for the implementation of the party's plans, and also by transferring the center of gravity of all political and organizational work to primary cells and party groups, which strengthens party influence locally and steps up the working collective's educational role.

This can be demonstrated from the example of the Izhorskiy Zavod association. We all remember how difficult the start of the 5-year plan was for the Izhorskiy Zavod workers--a 5-year plan in which there must be an almost fivefold increase in the production of equipment for nuclear energy. The resolution of this task required not only unique equipment, not only the skill of executives, but also high moral responsibility on the part of the whole collective and each worker for the final result. And if today the Izhorskiy Zavod is coping successfully with the tasks set, this is determined to a decisive extent by the fact that in complex conditions of construction and modernization the party committee did a great deal to increase the vanguard role of communists and party groups and to develop tutorship [nastavnichestvo] and team forms of labor organization and achieved the broad introduction of scientific and technical achievements and the strengthening of plan, labor and social discipline.

An increasingly confident style distinguishes the work of the Skorokhod association. Here too the start of the 5-year plan was difficult for the collective, when the gulf between the target set and actual fulfillment was about R20 million. Highly intensive efforts were needed by the communists and engineering and technical services of the association to extricate the enterprise from this situation.

The retooling of production, the development of a product mix in accordance with today's demands, effective work to increase the shoe workers' responsibility for the quantity and quality of output--those were the guarantees of success. As a result last year the collective reached the planned targets, eliminated their shortfall, and are now continuing to show stable results. One in eight pairs of shoes--and this must, obviously, be regarded as a beginning, as the first step--is produced with the state seal of quality.

The resolution of these questions, as is known, depends to a considerable extent on economic leaders and their ability, together with the party and public organizations, to create a healthy production and moral atmosphere in every collective. We have many enterprises where the entire leadership staff takes an active part in ideological education work and constantly analyzes the working people's sentiments and aspirations, and it is no accident that it is in these collectives that the number of violations of discipline of various kinds is falling and cadre turnover is being reduced.

Hero of Socialist Labor M. P. Panfilov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, has headed the Leningrad optical mechanics association for 30 years. He has earned respect and honor not only through his concern to increase the efficiency of this complex modern production facility but also because he has never restricted the range of his duties to purely economic problems. He is concerned to an equal extent about the collective's social questions: preparation of a worthy workforce, concern for the working people's living and leisure conditions. Here the network of public catering, medical and children's institutions and leisure centers is well organized. Concern for speeding up technical progress, attention toward people and awareness of their requirements distinguish the work style of Hero of Socialist Labor O. V. Filatov, general director of the Svetlana association; S. I. Kosykh, general director of the Znamya Truda association; R. A. Danilina, chief of the Lenkhlopprom industrial association; Hero of Socialist Labor L. K. Pavlovskiy, director of the Pashskiy Sovkhoz; Ye. V. Toropov, chief of the Leningrad Gorispolkom Main Administration for Housing, Civil and Industrial Construction 16th Trust; G. A. Matveyev, director of the Academician A. N. Krylov Central Scientific Research Institute; Academician I. A. Glebov, director of the all-union scientific research institution for the technology of electrical machine and appliance building, and many other Leningrad leaders, who make full use in educational work of the collective's opinion, methods of persuasion, critical items in the press and the force of law--all the means at our disposal.

Boundless devotion to the party's cause, a high personal sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and pledges and active participation in competition characterize the attitude of the vast majority of Leningraders. In their greetings message to working people in Lenin's city for the 60th anniversary of Great October the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers noted that their revolutionary, combat and labor traditions live on in remarkable new deeds, that they provide an example of inspired struggle to successfully fulfill the 25th party congress decisions, and that everything created by their hands and searching thoughts incorporates the spirit of bold innovation, purposeful creativity and labor enthusiasm.

This description incorporated both the scale of the Leningraders' achievements and their high political level, which are linked in the most direct way. To consolidate the positions gained in the noble task of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs and all our ideological cadres.

Comrades:

[The following passage should be inserted in page R 8 between paragraphs 6 and 7:]

The work of many rural clubs is ineffectual. Since Leningrad essentially has all the training establishments, training cadres for cultural and enlightenment institutions and above all the N. K. Krupskaya Institutes of Culture, we could have resolved this problem long ago. But in the countryside only one-third of these workers are qualified specialists while local party and soviet organs do not display due concern for directing rural young people toward studying these specialities.

The oblast cultural administration has now set about creating centralized club systems which will make it possible to pool the funds and resources of various institutions carrying out cultural and enlightenment work on the territory of a sovkhoz or rural soviet. This matter is undoubtedly worthy of attention and it must be given every support, including support from urban patron enterprises and organizations.

Blatantly inadequate use is made of the opportunities we have for the better organization of mass sports work. Many sports installations are only used one-third of the time. The stadiums of a number of industrial enterprises are poorly equipped and are not repaired. For instance, the stadiums of the Karl Marx, Krasnoye Znamya and Baltic plants have been in a derelict state for decades. The stadium in Vyborg is also becoming inoperable. Only the signboards remain at the stadiums in Vsevolozhsk, Lodeynote Pole, and Priozersk. The oblast trade union council, the Komsomol obkom and sports committees must finally face this problem and attract young men and women to the stadiums and sports sections.

That is the range of basic questions connected with the education of the young placed on the agenda of our practical work by the CPSU Central Committee resolution. In the light of this document we can see even more clearly the shortcomings toward whose elimination the efforts of all organizations called on to insure the education of the younger generation and to combine skillful, convincing words and specific deeds and living example must be directed.

Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee resolution focuses the attention of the communists and ideological institutions, propaganda cadres and our entire aktiv on insuring a high scientific standard for propaganda and agitation and the intensification of their efficiency, specificity, and link with life and the solution of political and economic tasks. With a view to the successful implementation of this important party document we must insure its widespread explanation, organize speeches to the working people by party workers, lecturers, keynote speakers and political information and agitation workers and hold additional classes within the system of political and economic education. With the completion of the academic year in higher and secondary specialized educational establishments in mind, the resolution materials must form part of the final lessons of social studies and lecture and seminar classes for the CPSU history, philosophy and scientific communism course.

The tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution will be discussed at meetings in primary party organizations, gorkom and raykom plenums or aktiv meetings. An important part in implementing the demands which have been made belongs to trade union organizations, which must outline measures to improve educational work in labor collectives and further develop and enhance the efficiency of competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor.

Komsomol committees must perform corresponding work in intensifying the political, labor and moral tempering of the young. The soviets of people's deputies must examine tasks relating to the further improvement of educational work among the population, paying special attention to the better utilization of the existing base for the development of political educational, mass cultural and sports work irrespective of departmental jursidiction.

In brief, much has to be done for the gist of the party Central Committee resolution and the demands which it makes to become a guide to action in all echelons of the Leningrad party organization. This work must help to insure, at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan, shockwork rates in industry and agriculture, construction and transport, and all spheres of the city economy. In these sectors we must achieve the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets and the pledges which have been adopted.

[The following passage should be inserted on page R 9 between paragraphs 2 and 3:]

Special attention must be devoted to questions of the population's legal education. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stressed that it is not enough to elaborate a good law, not enough to adopt it. Any law only lives and operates when it is carried out. However, this must be mentioned because we have people whose actions do not fall within the moral or legal framework of our society, within the rules of socialist communal living.

V. I. Lenin's attitude to that question is well known. While a law is in operation, he believed, nobody has the right to bypass it. We must observe this Leninist approach everywhere. That is why it is necessary to intensify the propagandization of soviet laws, to increase in every way possible the protection of their authority and to educate everyone in a spirit of respect for Soviet law. Here too party and Soviet organs, people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol and administrative organs must have their say.

The party Central Committee resolution makes high demands on the artistic intelligentsia, creative unions and all cultural organs. Many works by Leningrad masters of literature and art recently created depict in a talented way the magnitude of the Soviet people's labor and combat exploits and actively assert the socialist way of life and our ideals. Evidence of the CommunistParty's and Soviet state's high assessment of the creative contribution of Leningrad masters of culture to the country's spiritual life was the recent presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the M. Gorkiy Academic Bolshoy Drama Theater and the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the A. M. Gorkiy Palace of Culture.

New successes in the sphere of literature and art are promoted to a considerable extent by the increased activeness of the party organizations of creative collectives. The party bureaus of the Leningrad writers organization, the S. M. Kirov Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet, the A. S. Pushkin Academic Drama Theater of Opera and Ballet, and others have begun to penetrate deeper into different aspects of the artistic process. The activity of creative unions and cultural institutions in labor collectives and educational institutions has acquired greater content. Foreign tours by a number of Leningrad's leading theater collectives have taken place at a high political and artistic standard.

Our masters of art now have no task more important than the preparations for the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. This requires the mobilization of the forces of creative unions and cultural institutions and the communists working in them to create significant new works, crystallizing convincingly and clearly the living practice of communist building and offering a faithful image of our contemporary. On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War it is necessary to strengthen the military and patriotic education of young people with the resources of literature and art.

PARIS DAILY CITES TURKMENISTAN CP'S GAPUROV ON RELIGION

LD261633 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR--Turkmenistan Communist Party Attacks Islam"]

[Text] "Religious charlatans still exist, circumcision and religious weddings still take place; the number of alleged holy places is not diminishing...." In short, even though Soviet, Turkmenistan has remained Islamic. The first secretary of the Communist Party of this Soviet southern republic complained about this at great length in a report made public 20 July 1979 and quoted by the daily newspaper TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA yesterday.

"Party organizations often underestimate the influence of religious propaganda," Mukhamednazar Gapurov asserts. Now it is because of the "Muslim clergy's influence that such "survivals of the past" as "religious funerals, payment of kalym (bride money paid by a suitor to the parents of the girl of his choice), weddings of girls under the age of puberty and bigamy are still extant."

Moreover, the Turkmenistan Communist Party first secretary did not attack only the clergy in his indictment. He also attacked a Turkmenian professor who had recently suggested that students in higher education schools be allowed to write their final examination paper in the Turkmenian language instead of in Russian. Finally, he denounced foreigners "who indulge in frantic propaganda in support of nationalism, pan-Turkism and pan-Islamism."

PARIS PAPER REPORTS ON USSR DISSIDENCE, CORRUPTION CASES

LD261139 Paris L'AURORE in French 24 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR: Korchnoy Family Stranded in Leningrad"]

[Text] The wife of Soviet chess champion Viktor Korchnoy, who has been living in exile in the Netherlands for the last 3 years, is still waiting for a visa from the Moscow authorities to enable her to join her husband. The champion's mother and son are in a similar situation.

The Soviets have already rejected three petitions by the Korchnoy family to be allowed to leave the USSR. In the last reply in March 1979 Korchnoy's "act of treason" was mentioned. The situation of the Korchnoy family has been made even more difficult by the fact that the champion's son, 20-year old Igor, has gone underground to avoid military service, for fear of being detained in the USSR for an additional 5 years after completing his service on the pretext that he is "in possession of military secrets."

Case of Corruption

Two communist officials in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan were dismissed a week ago by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. It appears that the two men committed "acts unworthy" of communist officials and "protected dishonest people." This is yet another case of corruption involving high communist officials in Azerbaijan in recent years. Furthermore, Professor Zhuravlev of Kazan (on the Volga) was recently sentenced to 10 years' detention in a strict-regime camp for helping students, for a consideration, to cheat at entry examinations for a Kazan School of Economics. The rate for an examination "pass" was R400 (F2,800), whereas an average [monthly] salary in the Soviet Union amounts to R160.

DAGESTAN PARTY CHIEF ADVOCATES ATHEIST PROPAGANDA

LD261507 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 July 1979 Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Sh. Ismailov, secretary of Dagestanskiy Obkom, entitled "By Force of Conviction" and published under the rubric "Experience and Practice of Ideological Work." The article talks about the local party organization's mounting of scientific atheist propaganda, harking back to the "multitude of mosques" and shortage of schools in prerevolutionary Dagestan. Things have changed now, Ismailov writes, and he corroborates this statement by providing figures on educational facilities and cadres.

The article goes on: "These figures indicate that all the peoples in the republic have taken a gigantic step forward in their spiritual development under the Leninist party's leadership. It would be a mistake, however, to think that under the present conditions Lenin's instructions on the need to combat obscurantism and the need for propaganda of scientific atheism have lost their force and topicality. For various reasons some inhabitants of Dagestan retain residual religious elements in their consciousness. Sometimes they are closely associated not only with such monstrous family and domestic customs and practices as weddings which last many days and are attended by a vast number of guests, and the payment of bride-money, but also with nationalist prejudices. It is natural, therefore, that the struggle against these survivals should play an important part in the ideological and political education activity of the republic's party and soviet organs." Ismailov goes on to discuss sociological research connected with scientific atheism propaganda and the training of cadres for work in the propaganda sphere. He makes much of the role of the shepherd in the republic, mentioning the annual shepherd's festival and other local festivals, and stresses the important role of "village meetings" in the struggle against "remnants of the past."

The article concludes with the following passage:

"Thus scientific atheism propaganda is carried out daily in the republic by force of word and communist conviction. But as in any other work there are mistakes and elements of complacency. A check on Levashinskiy Raykom's work on atheist education of the population showed that in the past this work failed to take account of the specific situation in each population center. The raykom adopted resolutions and outlined measures on improving scientific atheism propaganda but it failed to insure their implementation, which resulted in an increase in religious practices. There were similar shortcomings in some other rayons.

"The struggle against religious prejudices is no brief campaign. It requires the unflagging improvement of the forms and methods of work by party organizations, the 'Znaniye' Society, ideological institutions and organizations for scientific atheism education and their utilization of the entire plentiful arsenal of means of ideological struggle which our society possesses and of the mighty force of conviction."

POLICE NEGLIGENCE BLAMED FOR PODOLEK MILITIAMEN'S MURDER

LD261405 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Report by N. Orlova, member of the RSFSR Supreme Court, and N. Pankov under the rubric "From the Courtroom": "It Could Have Been Prevented"]

[Text] The news came as a shock. The reaction was one of pain and indignation in the hearts of his fellow plant workers and inhabitants of the settlement where everyone knew him. [paragraph continues]

Communist Nikolay Nikanorovich Filin had died tragically, an excellent lathe operator, solicitous mentor and good neighbor.

He led a modest life and was always the first to take on a difficult task. When the people's militia detail patroling Machine Builders' Street noticed the beginning of a fight near a store, militiaman Filin was the first there. He ordered them to stop fighting. They all complied except one who took to his heels. But the hooligan failed to get away from the 50-year-old militiaman. Then the criminal grabbed a rock.

"I'll kill you," he threatened and flung the rock at Filin's head. The other militiamen caught and arrested the criminal. The criminal was Sergey Maklygin, who had a previous conviction for robbery.

Filin had stiches in the hospital. Then for days, he was on the sick list. Then on the morning after the incident Maklygin's mother, his wife and Maklygin himself began to besiege Filin with requests that he retrieve his statement from the militia and renounce his testimony.

And although Filin informed the militia workers about the harassment by Maklygin and his household, for some reason they were in no hurry to investigate the case. In the meantime Maklygin's kin started getting rough. But they failed either to sway or intimidate Filin.

Maklygin, still at liberty, was taken to a psychiatric hospital for investigation. "He is healthy, sane and responsible for his actions" was the unanimous verdict of the qualified psychiatrists.

This conclusion provided grounds for taking Maklygin into custody. But again, neither the militia nor the prosecutor's office was in a hurry to review the measures to secure the appearance of the criminal who was trying to influence the investigation, coerce the injured party and escape the punishment he deserved.

Alas, the criminal was no slouch. Maklygin sought out Yuriy Razin, convicted with him in the robbery case: his "associate" illegally kept a sawn-off shotgun. The friends when to Yuzhnyy settlement, to the militiaman's home. At about 1 a.m. Razin rang the bell at Filin's apartment. When asked who they were, they gave false names. The door was not opened, so Razin fired at it and then reloaded...Filin appeared, but he did not come out of the apartment.

When Filin was walking along the street on his way home from work, Maklygin pointed the people's militiaman out to his accomplice, and Razin shot him in the back. He died instantly.

The criminals dashed off. Razin dropped the cartridges in the woods and hid the gun in his attic. But they failed to cover their traces. Maklygin was arrested the same night, although there had been grounds for arresting him before. The negligence of the Podolsk Militia and Prosecutor's Office proved costly.

At a general meeting of the plant where Nikolay Nikanorovich had worked immaculately for over 30 years the workers unanimously demanded the severest punishment for the criminals. The Moskovskaya Oblast court penal division carefully examined and assessed the materials of the case and noted in the sentence that the opinion of the public and the collective had been taken into account along with other facts.

Yu. Razin was sentenced to death and S. Maklygin to 15 years in a strict-regime corrective labor colony, followed by 5 years in exile.

The RSFSR Supreme Court upheld the sentence. Moreover, the Supreme Court Collegium made a separate judgment noting serious shortcomings in the work of the Podolsk Militia and Prosecutor's Office. The judgment was sent to the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs leadership and the republic's prosecutor.

LITHUANIAN SUPREME COURT SENTENCES 'WAR CRIMINAL' TO DEATH

LD261452 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vilnius, July 26, TASS--The Supreme Court of Lithuania, a Soviet Baltic republic, has sentenced Ionas Mecislovas Plunge, a war criminal, officer of punitive units formed by the Nazi invaders during World War II, to death before a firing squad. Junior lieutenant of the Lithuanian army during the years of the bourgeois regime (1919-1940), Plunge volunteered to serve the Hitlerites since the first days of the fascist occupation in 1941 and was in command of a platoon of a police auxiliary service. He served with the punitive battalion which was commanded by Major Antanas Impuliavicius. After World War II, Impuliavicius was sentenced in Lithuania in his absence to death but quietly lived unpunished in the United States to the last days of his life. In this battalion Plunge took an active part in massacres of civilians and Soviet partisans in Belorussia. The documents filed in his case contained irrefutable proof of his involvement in killing 46,000 Belorussian and Polish citizens who were shot in a suburb of Minsk. Moreover, several with the partisans were hanged at the railway station and in the Minsk park under Plunge's direct supervision. After the war, Plunge was hiding under an assumed name and often changed the residence and place of employment. Plunge's crimes were irrefutably proved by numerous documents and evidence by witnesses. He pleaded guilty.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY CHAIRMAN PROKKONEN DIES

LD261337 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[P.S. Prokkonen obituary]

[Excerpt] Pavel Stepanovich Prokkonen, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Karelskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died on 18 July 1979 after a long and serious illness.

P.S. Prokkonen was born in 1909 in the village of Klyushina Gora in Suoyarvskiy Rayon, Karelskaya ASSR into a poor peasant family.

RSFSR STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

LD261339 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 July 1979 publishes on page 2 the apparent texts of two 17 July RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The first decree appoints "Comrade K.A. Bolovinov chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply" while the second appoints "Comrade T.Z. Khuramshin chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products."

RESULTS, LESSONS OF JANUARY-JUNE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD261257 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Quicker Rate and Smoother Flow"]

[Excerpts] Industry and the whole national economy have passed the "equator" of the 4th year of the 5-year plan. As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the nationwide socialist competition, further development of the country's economy and an increase in the people's prosperity has been achieved.

Our achievements would undoubtedly be far more impressive and wide-ranging if everyone had striven persistently at their place of work to increase labor efficiency and quality and wage an uncompromising struggle against lack of organization, irresponsibility and the disruptive force of inertia. Unfortunately, not everyone did all he could. Analysis has shown that 11 in every 100 production collectives failed to fulfill the 6-month sales plan. And if you included the part-fulfillment of economic agreements and orders accepted, that proportion would be considerably higher.

Among those who were the best organized and achieved good results, mention must be made of the Ministry of the Gas Industry Collectives: They extracted more than 3 billion cubic meters of gas in excess of the supplementary target. Instrument-makers and sewing and food industry workers exceeded the production plan. Workers in the oil, petrochemical, forestry, paper and machine-tool industries did not do as well. A shortfall in the production of consumer goods against the plan targets is also observable. This is particularly true of the production of domestic refrigerators, radios, fabrics and knitwear. Of course, different factors had an impact in each case, but one of them was nevertheless common to all--insufficient organization at management level. Achieving a smooth production flow corresponding to the plan and the prescribed range is a matter requiring the constant concern of party, Soviet and economic organs and of each labor collective.

Just now the problem of production efficiency requires particular attention. Labor productivity increased by 2.5 percent in the first half of the year--not enough to insure that this production growth factor plays its prescribed role fully. Such a situation could not fail to effect the current ratio between the rate of growth of returns and earnings. Although industrial profit also increased, it was by no means the result of reducing the prime cost of production, which was in fact slightly above the planned amount.

Workers in industry are faced with great and crucial tasks. First and foremost, it is necessary to make up the shortfall from the beginning of the year as quickly as possible and to insure an increase in the growth rate and efficiency of production and work quality in order to successfully conclude the year and the 5-year plan as a whole. It is incumbent upon ministry and department leaders to carefully analyze the results of economic activity, to evaluate the blunders, errors and hidden shortcomings which have been allowed to occur in a principled and exacting manner and to formulate and implement practical measures to speedily eliminate them. In organizational and political-education work it is important to insure that every worker and every collective is geared to unconditionally fulfilling targets and socialist pledges. Firm discipline and a high degree of personal responsibility for one's work and for the collective's affairs determine the success of all economic activity.

EDITORIAL HITS FAILURE TO MEET 6-MONTH CONSTRUCTION PLANS

LD261331 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "At the Midpoint of the Construction Year"]

[Text] In construction ministries' plans the commissioning of most projects is scheduled for the fourth quarter or, rarely, for the third quarter. This is explained by the scale of construction projects and the schedules for materials and equipment deliveries. And so there has been no mass commissioning of projects in the first 6 months of the year. Nevertheless, certain large construction projects have been completed.

Tow turbines at the Kursk AES and one at the Chernobly AES, new capacities at the "Nizhnekamskneftekhim" association and the Mozyr oil refinery, the Mikhaylovskiy mining and enriching combine and the Yermakovskiy ferroalloys plant and meat combines in the cities of Gluzov in the Udmurtskaya ASSR and Bereza in Brestskaya Oblast, a knitted outerwear factory in Ulan-Ude and a yarn factory in Nikopol have begun to operate or are about to be commissioned. The list could be continued.

The greatest successes in the first 6 months' results have been achieved by the construction workers collectives which are leading the sector socialist competition: the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises' "Apatitstroy" and "Lipetskstroy" trusts, the Brest house-building combine, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction's No 4 construction and installation trust and "Minskpromstroy" trust, the USSR Ministry of Construction's Tallin house-building combine and the Penza territorial construction administration's "Shilstroy" trust, and the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction's "Sakhalinselstroy" and "Spetselevatormelmontazh" trusts.

But the labor achievements of some collectives cannot compensate for the losses caused by others' lagging. And this lag is serious. The main construction ministries have failed to cope with the 6-month plan for construction and installation work. The USSR Ministry of Rural Construction alone fulfilled the target for commissioning housing. The same ministry and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises constructed the planned quantity of children's preschool institutions, whereas the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction underfulfilled the targets for construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone at approximately that level.

The construction of trade union projects is being implemented unsatisfactorily this year. The greatest lag in fulfilling the plan is in Kazakhstan, Georgia, Latvia, Turkmenia and Estonia, Krasnoyarskiy, Primorskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and Vologodskaya, Gorkovskaya, Ivanovskaya and other oblasts.

In the first 6 months there was a failure to commission the "Yany-Kurgan" sanatorium in Kazakhstan, the "Berminvody" sanatorium in Kharkovskaya Oblast, the hydropathic facilities at the "Yunyy Leninets" Young Pioneer camp in Yevpatoriya and a number of other projects. The Gorkiy sanatorium in Kislovodsk, the "Baldone" sanatorium in Latvia and the tourist hotels and bases in Makhachkala, Aktyubinsk and Krasnoyarsk, which are scheduled for completion, are being constructed only slowly.

Some shortage of construction materials and structure can be regarded as one objective reason for the lag. In the first 6 months the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry failed to fulfill the plan for the production of cement, slate, roofing felt, heating radiators and certain other materials. Interruptions in supply certainly affected the pace of work. [paragraph continues]

However, the serious shortcomings in the organization of construction production had an equal impact on the 6-month results: poor engineering preparation, poor coordination of subcontractors' [smezhniky] efforts, the dissipation of efforts and resources among many projects, considerable use of manual labor and much more.

However, capital construction practice has excellent means of combating these shortcomings. For instance, competition between allied collectives on the basis of the "worker baton" principle is highly fruitful. The construction and construction materials industry trade union Central Committee recently held a seminar-conference for trade union committee chairmen in the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia to analyze the experience of the "worker baton" system of trade union staff organization of competition. The recommendations elaborated at the conference have been sent to republic, kray, oblast and city trade union committees, and the leading experience set forth in them must become the asset of all projects scheduled for completion.

An effective means in the struggle to fulfill the state plans is the movement of Sverdlovsk's construction workers under the slogan "achieve the team's 5-year target with fewer people." About 2,000 new teams have already been organized thanks to the release of skilled workers. However, a number of trade union committees and economic leaders are disseminating this initiative only poorly, and in certain oblasts it has been supported only by individual teams.

Construction workers' labor productivity this year must grow at a higher rate than last year, largely through mass introduction of the team contract. However, the number of financially autonomous teams is so far not increasing as fast as was planned at the beginning of the year. And--the main point--the introduction of the contract often takes place without a simultaneous improvement in construction production, and therefore without any appreciable shifts in labor productivity growth. For instance, 66 percent of teams still have no annual workload plans, and not all financially autonomous collectives have been provided with planning documentation and equipment. Republic, oblast and construction-site trade union committees have still not established effective control of the dissemination of the team contract and are not analyzing cases of failure to meet the contract commitments--of which, unfortunately, there are many instances.

A necessary condition of improving construction is enhancing workers' vocational training and skill. The vocational and technical schools, which are increasing in number with every passing year, must have the decisive say here. However, different ministries take different attitudes toward constructing vocational and technical schools, and therefore also toward the problem of training cadres. For instance, the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises considerably overfulfilled the 6-month plan for commissioning vocational and technical schools, while the USSR Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Industrial Construction, whose leaders complain more often than others of a shortage of cadres, built virtually nothing.

The second 6 months of the year have begun and the most favorable time for construction is at its height. There is still time and opportunity to make up for the omissions. But in order to do this it is necessary to make maximum use of reserves for increasing the pace and quality of work, to mobilize collectives to struggle for the smooth commissioning of projects, to install in people a responsible attitude toward work and to strengthen labor and plan discipline.

As the CPSU Central Committe resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" demands, it is necessary to make fuller use of the educational potential of socialist competition and progressive forms of labor organization in construction.

Trade union committees and economic leaders must focus their efforts on unconditionally fulfilling the plans and pledges adopted by collectives and establish everyday control over the course of construction and the commissioning of new capacities. The projects scheduled for completion in the 4th year of the 5-year plan must be commissioned on time.

SEVERAL FACTORS HINDERING DEVELOPMENT OF WEST SIBERIA

LD261545 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Academician N. Nekrasov, chairman of the Council for the Study of Production Forces Under the USSR Gosplan, under the rubic "Implement the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions'": "Arguments of the Long-Term Plan"]

[Text] Here are some quite well-known figures, which nevertheless provide food for thought: 1965--1 million tons of oil, 1970--31 millions tons, 1975--148 million tons.... The plans for 1980 exceed 300 million tons! The average annual increase in gas production stands at 25 billion cubic meters.

The reader has already understood: We are talking about Tyumen. Indeed, where else is the volume of oil production growing at such speed! Where else have huge capital investments been assimilated in such a short time! In terms of the scale of assimilation of capital investments it is as though two Volga car plants and one Kama truck plant were appearing in the oblast every year, and the Baykal-Amur railroad every 2 years.

The very quality of the plans to open up West Siberia's natural resources must be equal to the goals which the party and government have set the ministries, departments and organizations involved in creating the West Siberian territorial production complex. I would like to emphasize here the profound and comprehensive approach of the party's Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to the problems of developing West Siberia's national economy and the farsightedness of the decision to create the country's main fuel and energy base there. This is the first task in the long-term program for opening up West Siberia's riches. It is known that by 1980 West Siberia will be meeting one-third and in 10 years approximately one-half of the USSR's fuel requirements. The significance of the complex lies both in the share and in the dynamics of oil and gas production. For a long time to come the Tyumen region will make up for the inevitable fall in oil production in the older fields.

The second task is the creation of the chief base of Soviet petrochemistry. The first stage alone of the Tobolsk petrochemical combine, now under construction, will produce more in value terms than the entire Kama truck plant. The third task is the development of a mighty base of power generation and energy-intensive production facilities of union significance. In addition, the long-term program for opening up West Siberia will also make it possible to resolve tasks such as those of supplying Siberian cities and rayons with Tyumen gas, increasing exports of oil and petroleum products, and so forth. In short, all this shows yet again how opportunely the party adopted the decision to conduct a broad economic offensive in West Siberia and how important it is to conduct this offensive in a concerted and efficient manner.

Opening up Tyumen is a complex matter. It is a region with very difficult natural and climatic conditions. It might even be said that the costs here are truly unprecedented. But the significance of the results obtained is such that the return on capital investments is extremely high. Suffice it to say that these investments pay for themselves here in less than 1 year.

At the same time, the returns on Tyumen and the whole West Siberian territorial production complex could be considerably higher. [paragraph continues]

I would like to speak first of all about the importance of a clear and precise prospect. It is now 1979. It is not so long until 1985: just over 5 years. And we must imagine today how much oil the complex will be producing in 1985.

Why are these figures so important? Because they will be the basis of further plan elaborations, will determine the volumes of drilling and of construction and installation work and will give us an idea of how many and where construction organizations need to be set up, new settlements constructed, and so forth. In short, we need a clear and precise guideline, a kind of cornerstone without which, as is known, it is extremely difficult to construct a whole building.

The problems of developing the West Siberian oil complex have long been under discussion. Since 1969, for example, the question was put like this--how much "black gold" can Tyumen produce in 1975: 140-150 or 70-75 million tons? These forecasts were not realized, for much more oil was produced.

A similar discussion also took place when drawing up the plan of the 10th 5-Year Plan, which is being fulfilled successfully by West Siberia's oil and gas workers. These questions are also being discussed now that the main directions for the 11th 5-Year Plan are being drawn up. They must be resolved in a well-founded manner, with regard for the recommendations of scientists and specialists from the USSR Gosplan State Experts Commission.

The most important task in the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the longer term is the preparation of new industrial stocks of gas and, particularly, oil. For this it is necessary to give West Siberian prospectors assistance in the form of drilling installations, pipes, transport and construction of housing and municipal anddomestic projects.

Other problems also arise in the development of the West Siberian gas and oil complex.

Take transport, for example. A great deal now turns on the transport problem: the work of drilling teams, which are sometimes obliged to stand idle due to a lack of essential materials--casings, cement, pipes; explorations, delayed because of a shortage of drilling rigs; housing construction, and so forth. The trouble is that the single-track Tyumen-Burgut railroad cannot cope even with today's freight flows. It was hoped that its commissioning would solve the transportation questions. The reverse happened, however: They are becoming increasingly acute yearly. Why? Because this track was planned and created without a clear idea of the region's development prospects and without clear formulation of future tasks?

The same arguments as above about the potential of the OB oil deposits occurred with particularly acuteness precisely when the Tyumen-Tobolsk section was being planned. The main line's traffic capacity was planned far below the present requirements of the complex. Last year, for example, there were cases where more than 200 trains proceeding to the Ob region snarled up simultaneously on the approaches to Tyumen and were unable to get through. Some cars only reach Surgut or Nizhnevartovsk 6 months after they set out.

And yet if the railroad had reached Surgut not in 1974 but 5-6 years earlier, the majority of the present transportation difficulties could undoubtedly have been avoided. It seems to us that it is necessary to think seriously of rebuilding the railroad on the Labytnangi-Nadym section and to link it up with the Surgut-Urengoy line. In that case the route from Europe will be made shorter, and there will be no need for seasonal delivery of freight, the flow of which is growing yearly.

The railroad's construction has not influenced the river fleet's development in the best way. The opinion used to prevail that once the railroad went northward, river transport would lose its significance. We know that the railroad is not capable of handling the whole freight flow heading for the northern Ob region. And due to the manifest shortage of ships, the river fleet cannot help out the oil, gas and construction workers. In 1975-1977, for example, it failed to accept approximately 5 million tons for transportation. The discrepancy between the state transportation plan and the Irtysh shipping line's potential last year stood at 200,000 tons--almost 20 percent of the plan. Is this not an example of a hasty, shallow attitude toward the problems of developing oil- and gas-extraction regions?

It is clear now that the river fleet's capacity must be built up, and as quickly as possible. West Siberia is making it clear at literally every step that the same capital investments, but implemented with regard to the long term, produce colossal returns.

All that I have said also applies to road building. I would like to point out the following here. People argue: Is a road needed alongside an oil or gas pipeline? I believe it is. First, a road makes it possible to carry out work all year round (at present vehicles run only along winter tracks from mid-December through Mid-April). Second, a road helps to eliminate breakdowns quickly. There was a case where two gas pipelines side by side went out of commission simultaneously--equivalent to a daily loss of 100 million cubic meters of gas. Trainloads of coal were urgently sent to enterprises suddenly left without gas.... It now takes 8-10 days to eliminate such a breach. Helicopters take off to deliver pipes, tractors and pipelayers to the scene of the occurrence. A road along the route reduces the time needed to eliminate a breakdown and reduces the expense entailed.

Power generation is an important link in the development of the West Siberian complex.

Today, for example, Urengoy does not have a stable electricity supply. The power which it consumes comes along temporary lines. Hence there are considerable economic losses made up of many factors. The following, for example: Once there is a power shortage, gas cannot be cooled. Yet, if gas is pumped at a temperature of zero degrees, productivity can be increased 7-10 percent. This is approximately the capacity of an entire pipeline. Temporary power supply circuits also affect the productivity of comprehensive gas-prepartion installations. Owing to enforced work interruptions, each such installation has a daily shortfall of up to 5 million cubic meters of gas.

According to the Power Ministry's plans, constant power will come to Nadym and Urengoy in 1981. However, the pace of construction of power transmission lines is giving rise to very serious misgivings concerning the realistic nature of the schedules. And again: The Surgut-Urengoy power transmission lines could quite well have been built 5 years ago. How many difficulties and how many costly losses could have been avoided in that case!

Things are no better, either, with the power supply to the new oil deposits of the West Siberian territorial production complex. In the current 5-year plan it is necessary to open up 29 deposits, at which it is planned to obtain the chief production increases. 10 have been commissioned, but only 2 have constant electricity supply. Consequently, drilling is being carried on the others using diesel-electric drive with insufficient productivity. Hence, the poor results: In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan only 2.5 million tons of oil were obtained from the 10 deposits. Does this not attest that care should be taken now to insure that the opening up of new deposits is preceded by the construction of permanent power transmission lines?

Our chief reserves, as was stated at the 25th CPSU Congress, lie in the improvement of management. [paragraph continues]

The opening up of Tyumen's natural riches is a major national economic program, and the management system must be a match for it. That is why, in concluding today's discussion of West Siberia's problems, I would like to say a few words about the key problem. This is the management of the comprehensive territorial national economic program.

The high pace and vast scale of the national economic complex of the West Siberian plain, its increased economic efficiency and the precise direction of its development course largely depend on the improved activities of both local planning organs and numerous ministries and departments. Management of all the sectors of the complex is now dispersed among dozens of ministries and departments. There is no unified organ coordinating the work of numerous organizations. The activities of these organizations are far from always well organized and coordinated. Departmental interests are sometimes placed above state interests. L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th congress: "We have, for example, rightly made a high assessment of what has been done in West Siberia. But the achievements could have been still more substantial with better organization. See what is happening. There are four departmental river fleets and many construction and supply organizations operating in West Siberia, fulfilling what is essentially a single task. They all come under a good dozen ministries and departments in Moscow. Too many cooks, as you see. But there are also plenty of shortcomings. Fragmentation and poor concentration result in unwarranted expenses and losses and delay the solution of major tasks.

Many years' experience of forming and developing territorial production complexes and the planning of the economic development of regions being newly opened up have proved quite convincingly that the management of comprehensive programs must be concentrated in a unified center. The proposal to set up a coordinating council, which will include leading workers of production associations of different ministries, departments and local planning organs, merits attention. This center must be headed by a responsible government representative.

With a view to the systematic and most economical development of the West Siberian plain's production forces, it is perhaps necessary to set up a supreme organ to manage the development of the production forces of the complex. A USSR Council of Ministers State Interdepartmental Commission could be such an organ. In the thirties, during the formation of the Urals-Kuznetsk combine, a State Interdepartmental Commission was set up and operated under the leadership of V. V. Kuybyshev, member of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The commission included prominent scientists and leaders of people's commissariats and departments, and local party and Soviet organs. This commission coordinated the work of all the organizations engaged on resolving the combine's problems and determined the main directions for the development and location of all projects on the territory of the complex and for scientific research and planning and surveying work.

...In short, raising the quality of management of the West Siberian territorial production complex is the guarantee of its successful development.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES 6-MONTH RESULTS

LD261400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Today there was a meeting of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which discussed the results regarding fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR and the state budget of the RSFSR in the first 6 months of 1979.

It was noted that a further development of the republic's economy and a raising of the people's well-being had been achieved. The volume of industrial output in the territory of the Russian Federation increased in the first 6 months, compared with the corresponding period in 1978. The 6-month plan for the marketing of industrial output has been fulfilled.

TURKMEN GAS WORKERS COMPLETE 7-MONTH PLAN

LD261348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Turkmen gas industry workers have completed the 7-month plan and more than 1.5 billion cm of extra fuel and chemical raw material will be supplied by the end of July. This year's production target is over 60 billion cm. Next to the RSFSR, Turkmenistan is considered the most promising republic for opening up new gas deposits, and drilling has been started on more than 20 new sites in this 5-year plan.

ROLE OF RAILROADS IN USSR ANALYZED

LD261425 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 12 Signed to Press 4 June 1979 carries on pages 16-22 a 4,800-word article by K. Kulayev, USSR deputy minister of railraods, under the heading "Railroad Transportation: Problems and Prospects," which gives a wide-ranging analysis of the role of the railroads in the USSR economy, describes various projects currently underway to update and develop the railroads, saying that "it is difficult to overestimate the role of automatic, telemechanical and communications facilities in transportation" and that "the switch is now being made to third-generation computers." It also outlines the "tremendous prospects" which are opening up for railroad transportation.

BRIEFS

TADZHIKISTAN STATISTICS--The Tadzhikistan Statistical Administration has published the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic in the first half of 1979. The plan for the marketing of industrial output has been fulfilled 102.4 percent. Above-plan output to the tune of R35 million has been produced. Labor productivity has grown by more than 6 percent in this period. More than two-thirds of the increment in industrial output has been obtained by increasing labor productivity. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD]

AMMONIA COMPLEX AWARDS-- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded orders and medals to members of the staff who most excelled to mark the successes achieved in building an ammonia production complex at the Stirol production association site at Gorlovka, Donestsksya Oblast. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD]

AWARD TO INSTITUTE--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the State All-Union Institute for Planning Enterprises of the Coke-Chemical Industry the Order of Labor Red Banner. This marks its successes in planning enterprises of the coke-chemical industry and its great contribution to the development of Soviet ferrous metallurgy. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD]

CSA REPORTS 80 MILLION TONS OF GRASS CROPS PROCURED

LD261854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported on the progress of fodder procurement today. Grass has been cut on 48 million hectares. Around 80 million tons of hay, silage and haylage have already been procured. The harvest is proceeding at a fast rate in Belorussia, Lithuania and Moldavia.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 26 JULY

LD270106 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 26 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Uzbekistan farms are to gather more than 1 million tons of corn. Many brigades are obtaining 100 quintals per hectare on irrigated land. The corn harvest is also developing in Tadzhikistan. In the republics of Central Asia the reaping of grain and cereal crops is practically over. (0000 GMT)

More than 500 harvesting transport complexes are at work in Kurskaya Oblast. Mass reaping is underway. To date, grain crops have been reaped from 200,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

Kazakhstan grain procurers have reported that they are completely ready to receive the new harvest. Powerful new unloaders have been installed at many elevators. This year the elevators have at their disposal the capacities to be able to unloan and receive more than 1 million tons of grain. (0500 GMT)

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast has become the latest in the Russian Federation to join in the harvest. Farmers are to bring in grain crops from 2 million hectares in 15-20 calendar days. (0700 GMT)

Omskaya Oblast grain producers have reported that they are ready for reaping. (0700 GMT)

In Belgorodskaya Oblast, harvesting has been completed on a little more than 300,000 hectares, or hald the total occupied by early grain crops. The soil is being prepared for winter crop sowing. (0700 GMT)

In Ulyanovskaya Oblast, elevator and granary capacity has been increased this year by almost 160,000 tons. (0900 GMT)

Winter wheat and rye of the new harvest has begun to arrive at reception points in the Saratov trans-Volga region. (1100 GMT)

Voronezhskaya farmers have cut one-fourth of the area in grain and legume crops. (1700 GMT)

In Lipetskaya Oblast, where harvesting is proceeding in difficult conditions--rain is being a hindrance--the first 100,000 hectares have been harvested. (1200 GMT)

More than 4.5 million hectares have been sown to grain crops in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have taken delivery of 2,[illegible]00 combines. The harvest turned out quite good in the oblast this year. Cultivators intend to sell 4.2 million tons of grain to the state. (1400 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray, 2 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators and procurement points, most of it winter wheat with good baking qualities. Some 1.7 million tons of strong and rich varieties of grain have been sold to the state. The harvesting is continuing. (1600 GMT)

DEPARTURE FROM 'GROSS OUTPUT' APPROACH TO AGRICULTURE URGED

LD260937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Tereshchenko under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "The Chief Component of Management"]

[Text] The implementation of the party's Leninist agrarian policy at the modern stage, which was initiated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, has enabled our country to solve a wide range of agrarian problems. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have taken a big step forward in economic and social development. By the beginning of 1979 fixed production capital in the public sector of farming totaled around R200 million, or three times the 1965 level. The machinery and tractor pool has been almost completely replaced, the amount of reclaimed land has increased and so has the use of mineral fertilizers.

All this has contributed to an increase in production of field and farmstead products. Gross grain harvests have increased. Last year the country obtained 85 millions tons more grain than in the most productive year prior to the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. Meat production has increased 1.5 times in the last 13 years, milk production 30 percent and egg production 2.2 times. The level of production of other fild and farmstead products is also higher. The achievements are gratifying. We have every right to be proud of the harvest battles we have won. However, the results of these victories are by no means fully in evidence.

There are many reasons for this. One is that because of a number of historical circumstances it is only in recent years that agriculture has begun to be reequipped rapidly. This has meant that although the amount of capital available to farm labor has increased, it is still 1.5 times less than in industry. Inadequate technical equipping of farms leads to shortfalls in harvests of grain, potatoes and other food and industrial crops.

At the same time, the shortage of certain products is the result of losses and the deterioration in the quality of the harvest. The sectors which are supposed to provide for the transportation, storage and processing of products are still not keeping in step with the development of agriculture. The reason is imperfect planning methods in a number of sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

Above all, plans are not always adequately tied in with financial and material resources. Local land organs' restricted rights in capital construction matters means that planning of production and procurements is divorced from capital construction planning. This can be explained by the fact that we have "agricultural production" management but management of agriculture as a whole, that is, of the entire agroindustrial complex has not yet crystallized. As a result, imbalances are appearing in management and we are not receiving from kolkhozes and sovkhozes all that the land provides.

In the past the concepts of agricultural production and agriculture have been identical boiling down to the production of field and farmstead products. Under the conditions of the complex present-day process of satisfying human needs obtaining the fruits of the land has become a mere subsystem of a more complex system whose task is not only to produce the goods but also to deliver them to the store in an appropriate form. [paragraph continues]

The agroindustrial complex has appeared by which we mean the sum total of activity geared to producing agricultural products and to their procurement, delivery and primary processing and the provision of farms with the means of production. It is becoming harder and harder to manage this complex by traditional methods.

If the future of agricultural production lies with the widespread utilization of progressive machinery technology then the prospects for the development of the agroindustrial complex as a whole will depend, I think, primarily on scientific organization and management. Naturally, agriculture is and always will be the chief element in this system. But it will never be able to give of its best until it is thoroughly coordinated with the other sectors. Although land remains the chief medium of production in agriculture, the proportion of material expenditure of industrial origin is growing all the time. Therefore, the basic indicators of kolkhoz and sovkhoz activity should be not the amount of arable land tilled and the volume of output but the end result--the extent to which the population's needs are satisfied. Under these conditions, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, growing and harvesting the crops is only half the story. The agricultural products must be delivered to the consumer intact.

The production of output which is not insured delivery from field and shop is not only an achievement but leads to waste of human effort and material resources and is detrimental to society. And, even worse, this kind of futile work has an undesirable psychological effect on working peopoe. Even now the level of consumption could be raised by reducing losses. But in order to achieve this it is necessary to improve the management of the agroindustrial complex in addition to implementing other measures. I think it is a matter of creating a unified integrated system of targeted program agricultural management.

This approach will obviously require planning changes. The volume of state purchases should be targeted not so much at bringing in the maximum harvest as at the optimum satisfaction of Soviet citizens; needs in terms of every type of food. In other words, planning should stem not from the gross product but from the product which goes to the consumer. This is the only way to determine accurately the weak spots in the chain that stretches from field to consumer and to eliminate them more rapidly.

Individual farms should be encouraged to make above-plan sales of a number of types of product to the state only if this product conforms to the planned range, is delivered in good time and meets the required standard. But it sometimes happens that many kolkhozes try to fulfill the plan for the sale of vegetables by selling predominantly cabbages since they require less labor expenditure. This phenomenon is encouraged by an inflexible pricing system which ignores supply and demand. It is often more advantageous for producers, under the prevailing pricing system, to deliver produce without preliminary preparation. Not surprisingly, a considerable proportion of the vegetables delivered to the state trade network is returned to kolkhozes and sovkhozes to feed livestock. It should be more advantageous to produce 100 planned tons of high-quality potatoes than to overfulfill the plan and produce 120 tons of which 30 will be doomed to decay.

Assessment of activity according to gross output is just as wrong in the agricultural system as it is in the majority of other sectors. Undoubtedly, this system was once valid. With a shortage of food and goods it was reasonable to subordinate everything to a single requirement: production at any price. This reflected the typical picture of the extensive development of production. [paragraph continues]

Later, when agricultural entered the phase of intensive development, the need for program-targeted production orientation increased. This work should be carried out on a solid and rational economic base and the question everywhere should be what to grow, under what conditions and at what price.

The "gross" method does not allow this. When assessing activity in this way output can be increased by increasing expenditure, whereas a fall in the price of output often leads to nonfulfillment of plan indicators. The real reason for the retention of gross assessment methods is, in our view, the great difficulties associated with the switch to another system: the need for a tremendous number of recalculations, retraining of planning workers and so forth. Nevertheless, life demands that the "magic of gross assessments" be conquered.

The proposed method of planning requires a different approach to financing questions and reorientation of capital investments. The construction of a store for vegetables or potatoes in a particular area may be more rational than the expansion of areas sown to these crops.

The fact that we have management of agricultural production as opposed to management of the agroindustrial complex makes one think about the administrative structure behind it. At the moment, dozens of ministries and departments influence the functioning of an agro-industrial complex system which does not form a unified whole. All this makes for difficulties in food management. Obviously we need an organ that is responsible for the work of the entire system. And in our view the question should not be one of creating yet another sector ministry but of organizing a nondepartmental organ to govern the agro-industrial complex. When reflecting on the need to build this complex on the basis of targeted program management I am reminded of V.I. Lenin's words: "It is all a matter of not being content with skills developed by our previous experience but of going constantly forward, striving constantly for more and passing constantly from easier tasks to harder ones" (Complete Works Vol. 37, p 196).

I think this Leninist demand should be the guide in the formation of the targeted program method of managing agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex.

WINTER CROPS VIEWED AS MAJOR RESERVE FOR GRAIN OUTPUT

LD261107 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 1 LD

["Our correspondent" interview with L. Ya. Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture: "Extensive Fields for Winter Grain Crops"]

[Excerpts] The grain harvest in the RSFSR is gathering pace and its front is moving increasingly to the republic's north and east. At the same time as harvesting grain and procuring fodder, the Russian farmers are already displaying all-round concern for next year's harvest. Many farms in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Tambovskaya, Lipetskaya, Belgorodskaya and other oblasts are planning to expand the area sown to winter grain crops considerably this year.

In this connection, our correspondent asked Comrade L.Ya. Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, to comment on the RSFSR crop farmers' pledges to expand the area sown to winter grain this year and the steps being taken to that end.

[Florentyev] This year's harvest is characterized by a high standard of work organization and greater skill among machine operators, which has enabled the Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy kray farms to complete the threshing of cereal crops rapidly. The harvest of these crops is reaching its end in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus.

In Rostovskaya Oblast grain crops have been cut from half of the areas sown. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Central-Chernozem Region and Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya and several other Non-Chernozem zone oblasts are cutting grain on a broad front. While mobilizing all their efforts for a rapid and high-quality harvest, the republic's farmers are at the same time displaying concern for the next harvest and have initiated large-scale work on preparing to sow winter crops.

In the main winter crop sowing regions, favorable conditions have formed for timely and high-quality preparation of the soil, the completion of fall sowing within optimum times and the maximum expansion of areas sown to winter grain. This has been helped by earlier ripening of crops this year and by rain in most areas. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts have already prepared over half the areas for sowing winter crops. The farms of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, the Bashkir ASSR, Belgorodskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts and a number of other regions of the republic are carrying out this work rapidly.

Measures are being taken to speed up preparation of the soil for winter grain crops in the Non-Chernozem Zone since the sowing periods there come earlier than in other zones of the RSFSR. The republic's farmers, above all those of the arid steppe regions, are paying special attention to preparing the soil in fallow fields.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agricultural organs are also resolving another crucial task--that of preparing seed--and they are concerned to sow as many areas as possible with new, highly productive strains.

[Question] As science and practice show, winter grain crops produce a higher yield than spring crops. What is their role in the republic's grain balance?

[Answer] Their role is exceptionally great. Judge for yourself: Although occupying one-fourth of the area sown to grain, winter crops produce about one-third of the RSFSR's gross grain harvest. In the past 10-12 years their average yield throughout the republic has been 5-6 quintals higher than that of spring crops. In arid years they offer guaranteed harvests. This year the winter crops stood the test of unfavorable weather in spring and summer and in many rayons and farms are producing good yields.

A number of rayons in Krasnodarskiy Kray have harvested 42-43 quintals of winter wheat per hectare this year, while individual farms like the "Kuban" Kolkhoz, Ust-Labinskiy Rayon, and the "Druzhba" Kolkhoz, Kalininskiy Rayon, have harvested even more--50 quintals per hectare. The "Gigant" Sovkhoz in Rostovskaya Oblast harvested 36.4 quintals of winter wheat per hectare from an area of 18,000 hectares, whereas it harvested 58 quintals from plantations on clear fallow in the section headed by G.Ye. Sinegin. In Stavropolskiy Kray the "Temizhbekskiy" Sovkhoz harvested 34.3 quintals of winter grain per hectare. There are many such examples. In favorable years winter grain harvests on many farms have reached even higher levels.

[Question] Leonid Yakovlevich, how urgent is the question of expanding winter crop sowings, and how is it linked to the latest achievements of the selection workers?

[Answer] The expansion of areas sown to winter grain crops in the European RSFSR, where in terms of yield they surpass other grain crops, and also the extension of winter crops to the eastern regions is a major national economic task and an important reserve for increasing grain production. That is why we are supporting by every means the initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have decided to extend the area sown to winter crops. [paragraph continues]

Such initiative is being actively shown by many farms in the Kuban, in Stavropol, on the Don and in Volgogradskaya, Tambovskaya, Lipetskaya, Belgorodskaya and other oblasts.

[Question] In recent years a new man-made grain crop--triticale--has been coming into production. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA recently told readers about this rye-wheat hybrid. How widespread is it on the farms?

[Answer] Triticale has been sown on 80,000 hectares for this year's harvest.

[Question] Taking into account the year's features, what should be the focus of special attention in preparing to sow winter crops?

[Answer] There are no minor matters here. Every technological method must be carried through precisely in terms of time and quantity. But of all the multiplicity of questions connected with winter crop sowing I would single out three most important tasks now facing the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and scientific institutions.

The first is timely and good-quality preparation of the soil for sowing. Particularly great difficulties are being experienced here by farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone and northern regions, since there is only a very brief time interval between harvesting the preceding crops and sowing winter crops. That means that agronomists and machine operators must make fuller use of combined plowing units to insure that the soil prepared for gowing is of normal density. Sowings cannot be allowed in excessively loose soil, since in many cases this causes winter crops to die. The second is the full provision of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz with its own high-quality seed of the best zoned and most promising strains. And the third task is to sow winter crops within the optimum deadlines in strict accordance with agricultural procedures adapted to the strains used as recommended by scientists.

The efforts of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and engineering and agroeconomic services are now aimed at resolving these tasks.

GREATER CONCERN FOR PURITY OF RIVERS, LAKES URGED

LD261311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Keeping our Waters Clean"]

[Text] A multitude of rivers and streams flow across the vast territory of the Soviet land and the waters of thousands of lakes and the blue expanse of man-made meres stretch across it. They are of great significance. It is no accident that apart from their geographical names, rivers and lakes have other appellations given to them by the people. Lake Baykal has long been called the "Glorious, Sacred Sea," the Volga River is called "Mother" as a term of respect, and the Oka is called "The Wet-Nurse."

About 4,500 cubic km--a veritable ocean of water--is the annual flow of our rivers. However, the water resources are spread unevenly over the country's territory. In a number of regions with developed industry and intensive agriculture water resources are inadequate. Therefore, the need to expand water thriftily and to keep water resources, both large and small, cleanliness remains an acute and topical necessity.

The Communist Party and Soviet state display great concern for water resources. Resolutions have been adopted defining measures for preventing the pollution of the Volga and Ural river basins, the Black and Azov seas, Lake Baykal and other large bodies of water. In this field a diverse program is provided for by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On additional Measures To Intensify Nature Conservation and To Improve the Use of Natural Resources."

Much has already been done. In the Volga and Ural river basins, for example, 472 water protection installations have been commissioned at 326 enterprises, which purify 3.7 million cubic meters of polluted water daily. In 22 major cities, biological domestic sewage purification plants have been built which process in all, more than 4 million cubic meters of water every 24 hours. The daily discharge of untreated effluents into the Black and Azov seas has been cut by more than 900,000 cubic meters. In the long term, industrial enterprises will be switched to production methods which do not entail the discharge of any wastes. The Pervomayskiy chemical combine being built in the Ukraine will be a prototype plant discharging neither smoke nor effluents and at which industrial wastes are utilized completely.

However, a number of enterprises still have a debt to repay to the rivers. Installations designed to preserve the purity of the Kama River were to have been commissioned back in 1975-1977 at the Solikamsk, Kama, and Vishera pulp and paper combines. But the work has still not been completed. In the first quarter the workers building the Kama combine's water protection installations assimilated only 19 percent of the capital investment allocated for the present year, while at the Solikamsh combine the figure was a mere 2 percent. The question of financing and building such installations at the Vishera combine have not even been resolved yet. Here the ball is in the court of the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Readers are informing PRAVDA also about instances of the pollution of the Dnepr by plants of the Zaporozhye industrial complex. Of late, measures are being carried out which will help to improve the situation radically. It is the duty of ministries and departments and local party and Soviet organs to insure that these measures are fulfilled precisely and unconditionally.

Modern agriculture makes wide use of mineral fertilizers and of chemical pesticides and herbicides. The network of livestock-raising complexes continues to develop. [paragraph continues]

All this increases many times over the responsibility of kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives for the protection of the environment and especially of bodies of water. At such major livestock complexes as the "Ilinogorskiy" in Gorkovskaya Oblast, the "Krekenava" in Lithuania, and the "Donskoy" Sovkhoz in Stavropolskiy Kray, biological purification systems are functioning efficiently and the water passing through them is reused for technical purposes. However, there are frequent examples of a different kind. The "Krasnoyarets" and "Mayachnyy" sovkhozes in Astrakhanskaya Oblast and the "Novgorodskiy" Sovkhoz in Novgorodskaya Oblast have sited livestock premises in a water protection zone. Sometimes, because of careless storage, mineral fertilizers are washed away by rain and end up in the rivers. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers for the condition of bodies of water located on their lands. Inspectorates responsible for monitoring the protection of water resources must step up control and take more strictly to task those who violate legislation and disregard the interests of nature protection.

The proper depth and purity of the waters in the rivers and lakes depend to a great extent on the satisfactory state of the sources feeding them. In the Ukraine, Armenia, Lithuania and Moldavia special decisions have been adopted concerning the observance of the proper conditions pertaining to water protection zones. This task applies everywhere. The correct action is being taken where--as has been done in Tataria and a number of RSFSR oblasts--the certification of small rivers is expanded and measures are outlined and implemented for restoring the proper, full depth of these rivers.

Concern about water opens up a broad scope for activity by the public and members of nature conservation societies. A movement was at one time started in Bryanskaya Oblast with the motto: "Purity and the Proper Full Depth for Small Rivers." This initiative was taken up in various corners of the country. However, the initiators themselves have implemented far from everything that they planned. For example, the editorial office is receiving warning signals about the cutting down of shrubs along the banks of the Iput River in the Surazhskiy and Malinskiy rayons of Bryanskaya Oblast, and about unauthorized parking in water meadows by touring motorists. The duty of nature conservation societies and their local organizations is to increase concern for water sources. The party and Komsomol organizations, trade unions and local soviets are required to give the public varied support in this noble task.

Water is one of the most valuable minerals and a most important natural resource. Nowhere can you do without it, and all of society and each of us needs life-giving water. It is everyone's civic obligation to preserve the purity and proper full depth of our rivers and bodies of water.

OBITUARY OF AKSEL IVANOVICH BERG, CYBERNETICS EXPERT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 79 p 3 WA

[Text] On July 9, 1979 Soviet science suffered a great loss with the death of Academician Aksel Ivanovich Berg. The distinguished scientist and communist, prominent scientific organizer, Hero of Socialist Labor and retired admiral-engineer was 85.

An eminent scientist whose name is linked with the beginning of a whole series of new directions in science and technology is no longer with us.

Berg was born in the city of Orenburg on November 10, 1893. He completed naval college in 1914. During World War I Berg served as a submarine navigator. The Civil War saw him commanding a submarine of the Bolshevik Baltic Fleet. Berg's active scientific and pedagogical work unfolded following his graduation in 1925 from the Naval Academy in Leningrad.

Berg made major contributions to radio technology and to the theory of radio transmitters and receivers. His advances in radio electronics were of great significance. Berg participated in the creation of a group of computer centers and scientific research radio electronics institutes. He served as the director of one of these--the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics.

In 1946 Berg was made an active member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. As head of the Cybernetics Scientific Council under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences in 1959, Berg made major contributions to the development of this new and important field, including widening the application of electronics and computers to various sectors of the national economy.

The work of Academician Berg has been highly valued by both the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, Berg, granted the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, was awarded four Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War (First Degree), three Orders of the Red Star and many medals. The USSR Academy of Sciences awarded Berg the A.S. Popov Gold Medal.

Our fond memory of Aksel Ivanovich Berg, outstanding scientist and loyal son of the Communist Party of the USSR who devoted his entire life to serving the fatherland, will remain in our hearts forever.

[Signed]

"L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, M.V. Zimyanin, N.K. Baybakov, V.A. Kirillin, L.V. Smirnov, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.P. Trapeznikov, I.D. Serbin, P.S. Pleshakov, E.K. Pervyshin, A.I. Shokin, V.A. Kotelnikov, B.N. Petrov, A.A. Logunov, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, G.I. Marchuk, G.K. Skryabin, N.G. Basov, A.M. Prokhorov, M.S. Ryazanskiy, S.I. Samoylenko."

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1117

LD260818 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--An artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1117 was launched in the Soviet Union on July 25 to continue the space exploration program.

The initial period of its revolution is 89.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--349 km, the minimum--187 km, the inclination of the orbit--62.8 degrees. The sputnik's equipment is functioning normally.

DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN INFANTRY COMBAT VEHICLES VIEWED

LD260853 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Lt Col Engr of Reserves K. Dolgov and Candidate of Technical Sciences Lt Col Engr of Reserves V. Smirnov under the rubric "Military-Technical Thought Abroad: "Infantry Combat Vehicles"]

[Text] In all foreign armies the quest continues for ways of improving the maneuverability of infantry subunits while at the same time improving their defense, as well as infantry's ability to collaborate with other categories of troops, particularly with tanks. As new types of weapons have appeared and density of fire has increased, the need has arisen to create combat vehicles which give infantry the opportunity to fire from on board and at the same time insure protection of the crew and the infantry landing force against small arms fire and shell and mine splinters.

The development of vehicles of the new type in the capitalist states' armies began in the sixties. Designers had to deal with a series of problems associated with the most rational combination of such contradictory properties as mobility and armor protection, capacity for an infantry landing force, firepower and production cost. The diversity of these requirements found its reflection in the fact that the design of infantry combat vehicles went in several directions abroad.

For instance the American command, foreign observers note, gave preference to the quality of mobility, oriented on performing airborne and air-mobile operations in various theaters. That is why for a long time the United States has been and still is engaged in a quest for a design which simultaneously possesses the high qualities of ground armored vehicles and air transportability.

West German military specialists devote more attention to the vehicles' defenses, seeking to improve their ability to survive on the battlefield. At the same time they believe that infantry combat vehicles must not lag behind basic Leopard type tanks in terms of mobility and cross-country capability, taking into account the conditions of their joint combat use. Amphibiousness and air transportability are also desirable but, it is stressed, not at the expense of reducing a certain level of protection insuring combined operation with tanks.

Just such an approach was displayed in the creation in the FRG in the early seventies of one of the first foreign infantry combat vehibles--the Marder. This vehicle, with a combat weight of 28.2 tons and a motor capacity of 600 horsepower, can achieve a maximum road speed of 70 km per hour.. Its range is 500 km. The Marder is not amphibious and can cross water only using detachable equipment (inflatable floats). Each vehicle accommodates 10 men in addition to the crew. Its armament includes a 20mm automatic gun mounted in an armored superstructure above the turret, and a coaxial 7.62mm machinegun. A second 2.62mm machinegun is mounted over the rear turret.

The ammunition carried is 1,250 rounds (subcaliber and fragmentation shells) for the cannon and 5,000 rounds for the machinegun. Firing at armored targets is carried out with sub-caliber projectiles which, with an initial velocity of 1,300 meters per second, it is asserted, can penetrate steel armor 20mm thick at an angle of 60 degrees. The landing force can fire from the combat compartment through two ports on each side, and also through the vehicles's open hatches. As was recently reported in the foreign press, the Bundeswehr command have decided to arm the Marder with Milan antitank guided missiles, which have a range of 2,000 meters and a semiautomatic guidance system.

The process of creating infantry combat vehicles in the United States was different. At first it was decided to adapt the M113 armored carrier to this role. But these attempts were unsuccessful. So in the early seventies the Americans embarked on the development of the XM-723 infantry combat vehicle, An experimental model of which appeared in 1974. The program for creating this vehicle became one of the basic programs in plans to rearm the U.S. Army. The composition of the XM-723 reflected to a significant extent the views of American military specialists on the role and significance of infantry combat vehicles in the short term.

The experimental XM-723, with a combat weight of 18.2 tons and a 450-horsepower diesel motor, has a maximum road speed of up to 72 km per hour, thought necessary for successful collaboration with the future XM-1 tank. The vehicle accommodates 12 men.

It is proposed to use the XM-723 mainly in combat formations together with battle tanks. The vehicle's arms consist of a 25mm automatic gun and a coaxial 7.62mm machinegun, mounted on a revolving turret. The vehicle is equipped with new observation and sighting instruments, which together with the arms stabilization system provide potential for firing night and day. Provision is also made for a launch mounting for TOW antitank guided missiles, but this is at the cost of reducing the numbers of the landing force. On each side and the rear wall the vehicle has two ports with periscopes, intended for automatic rifle fire.

The body consists of aluminum andsteel armor sheets, and the front armor, it is asserted, provides protection against shells from small-caliber automatic guns. For waging hostilities in conditions where mass destruction weapons are being used, the vehicle's body is hermetically sealed and the combat compartment is equipped with an air conditioning system. The XM-723 is amphibious and can cross water at a speed of 6.4 km per hour, and can also be carried on American military transport planes.

The foreign press has noted that the development of the XM-723 is being delayed, so the U.S. Army command is continuing measures to modernize the M-113 multipurpose amphibious armored carrier.

France is also devoting great attention to the creation of infantry combat vehicles. In 1973 the AMX-10p vehicle was developed and put in series production; with a combat weight of 13.8 tons and a 280-horsepower motor, it has a maximum speed of 65 km per hour. The vehicle is designed to accomdate 11 men. Landing takes place through a rear hinged ramp door.

The landing force can carry out aimed fire with fixed guns or small arms through roof matches and ports in the small rear doors. The most usual armament is a 20mm automatic gun and a coaxial 7.62mm machinegun. The gun fires 700 rounds per minute. The ammunition consists of armor-piercing (subcaliber) and fragmentation shells--800 rounds in all, and 2,000 rounds for the machinegun. The vehicles's relatively low unit pressure on the ground (about 0.5 kg per square cm) insures maneuverability over soft surfaces (marsh, snow, sand).

In the British Army the Trojan amphibious tracked armored carrier has been adapted as an infantry combat vehicle. It is designed for transporting an infantry detachment of 10 men and two crew members. It is armed with a 7.62mm machinegun with 2,000 rounds of ammunition. British military specialists evidently consider such armaments insufficient. IN this connection a version of the armored carrier has recently been developed on which a Rarden 30mm semiautomatic gun is mounted, with an effective range of up to 1,000 meters against light armored targets.

The gun can be fired in single rounds or salvoes of three to six rounds. The rate of firing is 80 rounds per minute. The vehicle weighs 15.3 tons, its maximum speed is 52 km per hour and its range is 450 km. Since 1973 work has been taking place in Britain on developing a new infantry combat vehicle to replace the Trojan in the armed forces. It will be used, it is thought, in a similar way to the West German Marder.

Foreign specialists associate prospects for the further development of infantry combat vehicles above all with the choice of theoptimum armaments and a rational degree of protection. The point is that vehicles of this type have proved relatively costly (the Marder costs more than $200,000). That is why attempts are now being made to find ways of reducing their cost in series production. One such method, in foreign specialists' opinion, is to standardize and insure multipurpose use of the vehicles, which are designed to be the main means of increasing ground forces' combat potential.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NEMAN BATTLE EXERCISES

LD270139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Aleksandr Krutov and Vladimir Mikhaylenko, our special correspondents, report on today at the Neman troop exercises:

[Krutov--begin recording] [background sound of gunfire heard] For an hour now explosions have been thundering over the Neman. The sinister leaden clouds are almost merging with the puffs of smoke from shell bursts. There is fighting--fierce, stubborn fighting. Motorized riflemen, with the support of artillery and air strikes, are forging the river. And now the special vehicles have come close to the very (?edge) of the water and the heavy pontoons thrown from them have raised a wave. The sappers are building the crossing. The river is very broad here but the bridge is growing literally right before our eyes. Tanks are already traveling along it and the steel bridge has firmly linked the two banks. Infantry combat vehicles, tanks and armored carriers are going over it. The servicemen are fighting for a bridgehead. In difficult weather conditions they are demonstrating true combat skill and courage.

[Mikhaylenko] Immediately after the battle, here on the bank of the Neman, running high because of the rain, after the forging of the river, the leader of the exercises, Army General Mayorov, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, met with those who had especially distinguished themselves in the crossing.

[Mayorov] Today you performed excellently, heroically and boldly during the forging of the Neman River. On behalf of the service I express gratitude to you and I award each of you a valuable gift. [soldiers cheer] [end recording]

Armed Services' 'Interaction' Improved

LD261816 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 26, TASS--An exercise of the troops of the Baltic Military District, code-named Neman, has ended. (It began on July 23). A TASS correspondent asked General of the Army Aleksandr Mayorov, commander of the military district who was in charge of the exercise, to comment on its results.

The exercise was held in an organised manner, and was very instructive, he stressed. It was a good schooling for checking and improving what was learned.

The troops coped successfully with the tasks set before them. The exercise showed the improved combat training standards of the soldiers, sergeants and officers, and their high moral and combat qualities. We succeeded in improving considerably interaction between different armed services in the dynamics of a present strenuous all-arms battle.

Despite the complexity of the tactical situation, all participants demonstrated good physical training, moral and psychological staunchness, unshakable determination and readiness to carry out the tasks before them.

FAR EAST COMMANDER DESCRIBES ARREST OF TWO 'SPIES'

LD241439 [Editorial report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 July 1979 publishes on page 4 a 1,600-word article by special correspondent Yu. Dmitriyev entitled "The Bullet Fears a Brave Man," being an account of a meeting with Army Gen I. M. Tretyak, commander of the Far East Military District. Referring to a recent incident, the general reportedly said: "It was a stormy, rainy night. A group of soldiers headed by Jr Sgt Aleksey Klosukov was guarding an important installation. Jr Sgt S. Kayupov and privates A. Juligin and I. Yuldashev were on guard. Suddenly the soldiers noticed two figures rushing toward the installation. They failed to respond to the sentry's call and tried to resist arrest, but their tricks and the weapons which the unknown people had on them did not help. They were arrested and handed over to the investigatory organs. It was later ascertained that they were dangerous spies."

GORSHKOV, GRISHANOV ATTEND NAVAL TRAINING MISSION

LD251055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Capt 2d Class I. Buchinskiy report: "Under the Flag of the Commander in chief"]

[Text] The antisubmarine cruiser Moskva put to sea flying the flag of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy. Also on board was Adm V. Grishanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the navy's Political Directorate. The cruiser's crew tackled a number of training tasks. The task was set of seeking out an "enemy" submarine. Under difficult conditions the ship's commander, the team manning the main command point and all the seamen made skillful use of the great technical potential of the antisubmarine cruiser and of its deck aircraft.

The seeking out and the attack against the submarine was completed successfully. Other training tasks too were tackled well. Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov and Adm V. Grishanov noted the high combat skill of the seamen.